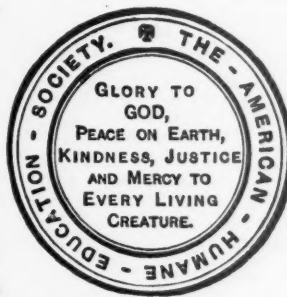


Our Dumb Animals.

U. S. Trade Mark, Registered.

"The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," "The American Humane Education Society," and "The American Band of Mercy."

"WE SPEAK FOR
THOSE THAT



CANNOT SPEAK
FOR THEMSELVES."

I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.—COWPER.

Vol. 39.

Boston, September, 1906.

No. 4.



A GUIDE'S CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

(Published by kind permission of "Outdoors," New York City, 35 West 21st Street.)

SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY.

There comes to our table a deeply interesting publication of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association [1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia], which gives an account of various Schools of Forestry, including the one connected with Yale University and the Biltmore

Forest School of North Carolina, which requires twelve months' study and illustrates its teachings on a tract of one hundred and thirty thousand acres of forest owned by George W. Vanderbilt.

We think the time is coming when hundreds of thousands of our Bands of Mercy boys and

girls will find a world of happiness in going into the woods, *not with guns* but with cameras, to study all the varieties of forest trees and all the peculiarities of their interesting inhabitants. The forests are God's temples in which to worship the great Invisible Power that rules the universe. GEO. T. ANGELL.

HYDROPHOBIA.

There comes to our table on this July 28 the following printed letter to editors on "Hydrophobia."

GEO. T. ANGELL.

Hydrophobia as a Simulated Disease.

MR. EDITOR:

We have observed with regret numerous sensational stories concerning alleged mad dogs and the terrible results to human beings bitten by them, which are published from time to time in the newspapers. Such accounts frighten people into various nervous disorders and cause brutal treatment of animals suspected of madness; and yet there is upon record a great mass of testimony from physicians asserting the extreme rarity of hydrophobia even in the dog, while many medical men of wide experience are of the opinion that if it develops in human beings at all, it is only on extremely rare occasions; that the condition of hysterical excitement in man described by newspapers as "hydrophobia" is merely a series of symptoms, due usually to a dread of the disease, such dread being caused by realistic newspaper and other reports acting upon the imaginations of persons scratched or bitten by animals suspected of rabies.

The late Dr. Hiram Corson, whose practice extended over a period of seventy (70) years, during which time he searched diligently for the disease in man or animal, wrote under date of January 18, 1896, "I have never had a real case of hydrophobia."

Dr. Traill Green, a physician like Dr. Corson, accurate in observation, careful in statement, and whose practice also extends over a long period, writes under date of January 28, 1896, "I have never had a case of hydrophobia, nor have I ever seen a case in the practice of other physicians."

Dr. Matthew Woods, who has been in quest of the disease for twenty years, and who during two summers personally visited every case reported in Philadelphia, asserts that he never saw hydrophobia either in man or animal, and although six years ago, at the conclusion of a paper on the subject read before a large audience, he offered \$100 to any person bringing him such a patient, yet so far no one has claimed the reward. Dr. Woods furthermore adds that although he has questioned many physicians on the subject he has not yet found one who has ever seen hydrophobia either in man or animal.

At the Philadelphia Dog Pound, where, on an average, over six thousand (6000) vagrant dogs are taken up annually, and where the catchers and keepers are frequently bitten while handling them, not one case of hydrophobia has occurred during its entire history of twenty-five years, in which time about 150,000 dogs were handled.

The well-known specialist, Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and President of the New York Neurological Society, writes: "Much of the observation of suspicious dogs is made through optics disturbed by fear, and by persons incompetent to interpret what they see." "Notwithstanding every effort," he continues, "made by the writer to secure the observation of rabies in man or dog, not a single opportunity has offered itself during the last eight years" (the period of his observation).

The record of the London Hospital a few years ago showed 2668 persons bitten by angry dogs. None of them developed hydrophobia. St. George's Hospital, London, records 4000 patients bitten by dogs supposed to have been mad. No case of hydrophobia.

In the record of all the diseases which have occurred at the Pennsylvania Hospital in a hundred and forty years only two cases which were supposed to be hydrophobia have occurred. One of these, however, the only one submitted to bacteriological test, did not confirm the diagnosis "hydrophobia," and

the municipal authorities refused to accept the death as one from that disease.

Finally, Dr. Charles W. Dulles, Lecturer on the History of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, who has had the honor of being repeatedly appointed by the Medical Societies of the State to investigate rabies, and has read various papers on the subject before the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and has corresponded on the subject with most of the distinguished medical men of Europe, a physician familiar both with the literature of rabies, the history of Pasteur and the institutions called by his name, and who in addition has performed the almost incredible task of investigating, either personally or by correspondence with the physician or others in attendance, every case reported in the newspapers of the United States for the past sixteen years, shows that hydrophobia is extremely rare, so much so that he inclines to the view that "there is no such specific malady," having "after sixteen years of investigation failed to find a single case on record that can be conclusively proved to have resulted from the bite of a dog or any other cause."

In view, therefore, of the importance to the community of the above statements, may we not appeal to the press for their widest publication, and for the future suppression in its columns of such alarming and misleading reports as we have above indicated? Their prominence and the air of reality they give to what are but erroneous interpretations of phenomena having an entirely different meaning cause much suffering, especially to nervous persons, and also much cruelty to man's faithful companion, the confiding dog.

"I fully concur in the opinions expressed in the above letter. During an experience of forty-four years as a physician I have not seen a case of hydrophobia, and I am of the opinion that if newspapers could be prevailed upon to talk less about it, the number of so-called attacks of the disease would be greatly diminished, as they are mainly forms of hysteria more due to the fear of hydrophobia than to the absorption of animal virus."

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M.D., LL.D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Jefferson Medical College; President of the National Academy of Medicine; Member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia.

"I entirely coincide with the views expressed in the above communication. During a period of more than thirty years as one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital but two cases, so far as I know, have been brought there for the treatment of hydrophobia. One was under the care of the late Dr. John F. Meigs, with whom I saw the patient; death occurred shortly after admission. The other case was in October last—a lad of four years of age who had been bitten a month previously; he died a few hours after admission, but the negative results of the bacteriological examination of the secretions, it appears, did not warrant the Board of Health's acceptance of the hospital certificate of death from hydrophobia."

THOMAS G. MORTON, M.D.,

Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; President of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Senior Surgeon to Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

"I have seen many patients suffering from what was called hydrophobia, both in my own practice and in consultation with other physicians, yet all were examples of diseases of entirely different character with symptoms resembling those supposed to be symptoms of hydrophobia. I do not feel justified in saying that hydrophobia does not exist, but I have never seen a so-called case that could not be explained on some other view than that of the

introduction of a specific morbid virus. Although I have taken special pains to find a clear case of hydrophobia in the human subject, I have not yet succeeded."

CHARLES K. MILLS, M.D.,

Professor of Mental Diseases and of Medical Jurisprudence, University of Pennsylvania; Neurologist to the Philadelphia Hospital; Professor of Nervous Diseases, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

"I believe the publication of the above letter will be a benefit to the community already unnecessarily alarmed over the supposed danger of dog-bite. I am of the opinion that the bite of a dog is no more dangerous than the scratch of a pin or the puncture of an infectious nail, but because of exaggerated printed and oral accounts the picture of hydrophobia is so stamped upon the public mind that the thought of it, after being bitten by a dog, throws imaginative people into such panics of nervous excitement that they unconsciously reproduce its supposed symptoms.

"Although I have practiced surgery in private and in many of the hospitals of Philadelphia for the past twenty years, I have never seen a case of hydrophobia either in man or dog, nor do I know any other physician or surgeon who has.

"The late Samuel D. Gross, M.D., D.C.L., the venerable Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, with whom I was associated for many years, and whose large practice included every known medical and surgical disorder, never saw a case of hydrophobia."

JOSEPH W. HEARN, M.D.,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgeons; Professor of Clinical Surgery, Jefferson Medical College

"The above letter to the press on the subject of hydrophobia meets with my approval, as I believe that if there is such a disease it is exceedingly rare. I have never seen a case, and I believe that the publication of exaggerated reports of what are sometimes called hydrophobia cause much unnecessary suffering both to human beings and dogs."

SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, M.D.,

Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduation in Medicine; Clinical Lecturer on Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

"I am glad of the opportunity to express my concurrence in the plan and need of the above letter. During an experience of twenty-five years in the active practice of medicine I have not seen a case of real rabies in man or animal, but I know that people who may have been bitten by dogs are sometimes frightened into hysterical conditions in which they involuntarily reproduce all the supposed symptoms of hydrophobia. Besides there are many other disorders, as for example *angina* and *cynanche* of the fauces, to mention but two, connected with the respiratory apparatus, where the symptoms are similar to those supposed to be symptoms of hydrophobia, such as difficulty and often impossibility of swallowing water, a feeling of horror at the mere idea of having to swallow, convulsive movements, delirium, slavering at the mouth, etc. In such cases the popular picture of hydrophobia seems to be complete, and it is not at all strange that they are sometimes mistaken for that volatile disorder. The publication of the above letter is calculated to do much good, inasmuch as its lucid presentation of contemporary opinion is such as to properly convince the timid that there is no more danger from dog-bite than from any other wound."

THOMAS J. MAYES, M.D.,

Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia; Member of the American Medical Association; Professor of Diseases of Chest in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Visiting Physician to the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Philadelphia.

THE BOY WHO CARED FOR ANIMALS.

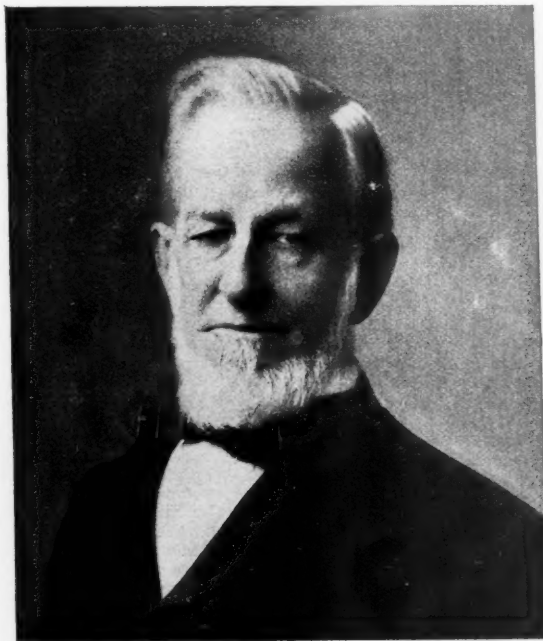
There came to our table in the July issue of *The American Boy*, a Detroit paper of wide circulation, a story of our life written by our good friend Marjorie R. Johnson, and for which (as she kindly tells us) the Detroit editor sent her twenty-five dollars—just one quarter as much as the English publisher paid for the two hundred and forty-five pages of "Black Beauty," which through our American Humane Education Society we have now carried up to a circulation of more than three million copies.

The story does not tell of the great work we are trying to do through our American Humane Education Society (first of its kind in the world) for both animals and human beings, nor of our work for the prevention of crimes against public health in the sale of poisonous and dangerous articles and adulterations, to prevent which (as a director of our American Social Science Association) we gave hundreds of dollars in money and thousands of dollars in time. But as a story of much we have tried to do for the (so-called) lower animals that depend on our mercy, it is to us one of the most interesting we have ever received, and at the request of friends we republish it for the use of the tens of thousands of Band of Mercy members to whom our paper goes. We also publish with the article some of the pictures used in *The American Boy*.

GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL.

THE BOY WHO CARED FOR ANIMALS.

By MARJORIE R. JOHNSON.



GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL.

Not long ago the following question was put to the subject of this sketch: "Have you had any failures in your life, Mr. Angell?" After a few moments' reflection, firm and clear came the answer: "I believe I have succeeded in everything I ever tried to do."

The work which Mr. Angell has done for the suffering dumb creation is well known throughout the civilized world; few, perhaps, appreciate the gigantic difficulties with which he had to contend at the outset. He was a man eminently fitted to lead a great movement; a college graduate whose faculties had been stimulated by a struggle with poverty in early life; whose indomitable will had overcome



Mr. Angell's Birthplace, Southbridge, Mass.

obstacles and carried through projects in the face of opposition which would have crushed one of less splendid fibre; a lawyer, possessing a keen, judicial mind, logical, capable of intense concentration; of unusual quickness of perception; possessing also a moderate competence which rendered him to a great extent independent of outside aid and enabled him to undertake the publishing and distributing of vast quantities of literature, as well as to travel from place to place and disseminate by personal influence the knowledge on this important subject of kindness to animals which he wished to scatter broadcast over the land.

In order to accomplish the great work which he had set himself to do it was necessary that he should renounce a legal career of unusual promise and brilliancy, and this he did not hesitate to do, although how great the work would become, and how widespread its influence, he little dreamed at the time.

George Thorndike Angell was born in the little village of Southbridge, Mass., on June 5, 1823. His father was the Rev. George Angell, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, and for many years pastor of the Baptist church at Southbridge, which, under his care, grew from a feeble church to a large and prosperous one. He was a man whose life stands out prominently in the history of the Baptist pulpit, and a career of remarkable usefulness and promise was cut short when he died on the 18th of February, 1827, at the comparatively early age of 42, leaving a widow and his only child, then between 3 and 4 years of age. Mrs. Angell was a woman of marked ability and strength of character. Left with but little maintenance, she taught in private schools for young ladies in Salem, Mass., and in other places, and otherwise exerted herself to maintain and educate her son. "No man ever had a better mother," is Mr. Angell's own testimony to her worth.

There is some mystic freemasonry among animals by which they seem to know their friends, and so it happened they were all attracted to the boy. He handled with safety dangerous dogs that others feared to handle. A horse so spirited that others could with difficulty get into the saddle would stand quietly for him. A cow that he once found in distress and relieved showed her gratitude by lapping his coat-sleeve with her tongue. When driving past farmhouses he would quiet with a few kind words the furiously barking dogs that would rush out on the passers-by. Pigeons and sparrows came to him every day for food; his canary followed him about the house from room to room like a pet dog, would stand on his finger, his shoulder, his head, and play hide-and-seek with him with an intelligence almost human.

As time went on he grew more and more pained with the thoughtless and intentional cruelty he found inflicted on his dumb friends. One cold evening in winter, while calling upon a wealthy woman, the servant announced that a poor, half-frozen, half-starved dog had come to the house asking in its dumb way for food and shelter. The woman gave orders that the dog should be thrust into the street. Pain filled the heart of young Angell and, bidding his hostess a hasty good-evening, he hastened after the outcast dog, took him to a comfortable home, and nursed and fed him back to health.

A horse which he had hired for a pleasure drive was observed by him to be "tired and unhappy." He drove back to the stable and the hostler was obliged to admit that the long-suffering creature had already been driven forty miles that day.

One day in early spring as Mr. Angell, now a young man, was passing the house of a wealthy woman, he saw driven out of her yard a cow that was so weak that it could scarcely walk. He asked what was the matter with the creature and was told that it was the custom of this woman to keep the animal the entire winter just at the point of starvation in order to save the cost of hay. There was at this time no law to punish her or to prevent the adoption of such cruel methods of economy.

In the town in which he made his home a man owning a valuable lot of cattle left them in the care of another man. This man quarrelled with the owner and, out of revenge, locked the stable doors and starved the creatures to death in their stalls. When the neighbors broke into the stable and found the poor creatures lying dead, they tried to find some law by which that man could be punished, but alas! this was not to be found, no



MRS. GEO. T. ANGELL.

"Whose kind care," Mr. Angell says, "has probably added more than ten years to his life."

law relating to such matters existing at that time.

At a great horse-race in February, 1868, two horses were killed by cruel driving. This hastened the formation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The whole terrible facts were published in the papers and Mr. Angell came forward publicly as the champion of the cause of the oppressed. A letter which he wrote to the *Boston Daily Advertiser* on the subject brought numerous responses from the large number who were interested, and visitors poured into his offices. The Mayor of Boston, not to be behindhand in the good cause, granted him the services

of seventeen policemen for three weeks to collect money for the society, and the legislature of the state passed without difficulty the laws he asked. It came then to be against the law to starve animals, to put them to death in cruel ways, to carry them on trains without proper arrangements for their care.

Mr. Angell early saw the importance of circulating information as to the treatment of animals, and to this end he proposed the first paper of its kind in the world, *Our Dumb Animals*, and by vote of the new society printed 200,000 copies of its first number.

In April, 1869, he crossed the ocean for the benefit of his health and for the purpose of making observations on the treatment of animals in the countries of Europe. In Ireland "that beautiful country"—so he alludes to it—he saw very little use of the check-rein on horses and was much interested in finding at Cork a fine hospital for animals where Turkish baths were given to horses and other four-footed invalids. Here he hoped to have his first sight of an English robin, but there was not such a thing in all Ireland—they were all "Irish" robins, he was informed. In Scotland a great delight to him was that wonderful race of dogs, half human, without whose help sheep could not be kept in that mountainous country and a large part of Scotland would be worthless. Here, too, he observed that the check-rein was rarely used.

In England he went to the Derby races, and here he saw less cruelty to animals than he had sometimes seen on the streets of his home city in a single day. When the horse that drew him to the races stumbled and fell, the driver spoke to him as kindly as though he had been his child.

In London he called at the offices of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the mother of all the other humane societies of the world, and was invited to make an address on the work in America. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided at the meeting and at the close of his address Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, then an aged man, rose and "with the utmost dignity" moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Angell. He was invited to meet a party of friends the next day at the house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and lay before them his plans for humane education. As one result of this gathering a humane educational committee was formed, having at its head the distinguished lady at whose house the meeting was held.

From England he went to the continent. He mentions that on the morning after his arrival in Paris a white dove came in at the open window of his lodging as if to welcome him to the city. In the gardens of the Tuileries he was gladdened by the sight of wild birds so tame they would feed from the hand. At the annual meeting of the French Society for the Protection of Animals an interesting sight was the presentation of a medal to a little boy who had given his dinner to a starving dog on the street. As the lad came forward to receive the reward so unexpected to him, he was loudly cheered by 2,000 men and women.

Incidents such as these, rather than the ordinary sights sought after by the tourist, made a deep impression upon his mind.

In Switzerland the famous dogs of the convent of St. Bernard, one of whom had saved the lives of about forty Alpine travelers, claimed his interested attention; and, in Venice, the daily feeding of thousands of pigeons in the Square of San Marco.

A sad contrast to these cheering scenes awaited him on his return to America. In 1870 he visited Chicago, at that time one of the cruellest cities in the world. Here he visited the stockyards and saw the dead and dying animals pulled off the cars and piled on platforms. Men with great spiked poles weighing eight or ten pounds were thrusting them into the cattle to urge them on. "I should think," he remarked to one of these men, "that there would be danger of putting out the eyes of the animals." The man replied

with an oath that they "didn't care if they did."

He found that the water was cut off from these stockyards every Saturday and that tens of thousands of animals were required to stand there without water during all the long hours until Monday morning. Resolving to do something for the amelioration of the lot of these poor sufferers he took an office in the city and went to work to form a humane society, the result of which was that to-day the millions of animals in these stockyards are properly fed, watered, and protected from cruelty by the society which he then formed.

All over this country, from New England and Dakota in the North, to New Orleans in the South, Mr. Angell has since gone, preaching the gospel of kindness to the lower creatures. His audiences have been State Legislatures, Colleges, Universities, Normal Schools, national and state conventions, the assembled police of Philadelphia, 3,000 drivers and teamsters in Boston, great union meetings of clergy and churches in the northern, eastern, western and southern cities.

In 1882 he started the American Bands of Mercy whose branches now numbering over 60,000, reach every state in the United States and British America, and comprise an army of over 3,000,000 American boys and girls, all pledged to be kind to all harmless living creatures and to endeavor to protect them from cruel treatment.

It is Mr. Angell's firm conviction that if children were taught the principles of humanity in the schools, and if youths were taught it in the colleges and universities, wars would cease on the earth. War, in his estimation, is a monstrous evil, and he would have our youth taught to so regard it. The efforts he has made in the cause of peace are well known. "He is the most effective peace worker we have," said the Secretary of the American Peace Society to the writer not long ago.

At 83 George Thorndike Angell is still at his post, thinking, speaking, writing, planning for the work he loves so well.

DETROIT.

The foregoing account of our life, in a Detroit paper of wide circulation, calls attention to some of our experiences in that city in the fall of 1876. On our way through the city we thought we would stop off and examine the great stockyards a few miles outside, where we were told that the stockmen at that time did not want to eat much meat in Detroit because so many dead and dying animals were taken off the cars there. We then called upon the leading Congregational clergyman of the city, his church probably the largest and most influential, and proposed to address his people Sunday evening. We wanted to call their attention to some things in the Bible, that God made the cattle, that God remembered the cattle, that God caused grass to grow for the cattle, and that the cattle on a thousand hills were God's cattle. He gave the matter consideration, but finally said that he didn't believe the people of Detroit were quite up to hearing about animals on the Lord's day. So we went to the Unitarian Church, which was attended by the governor, editor of *The Free Press*, etc., and spoke Sunday morning, and while we were speaking, a fine-looking dog, whose owner we could not find, walked up to the side of our desk on the platform. We gave him a cordial welcome and he listened as attentively as though he understood every word we said. At the close of our address several prominent gentlemen urged us to remain in the city until the next Sunday, when they would give us an audience that would fill the Opera House. This we consented to do and the next Sunday night addressed an audience of about two thousand in the Opera House. In the meantime we had addressed the Monday morning meeting of the Evangelical clergy of the city on "The Growth of Crime," and particularly of the crimes against public health, and had also addressed the great High School of the city,

where we were made very happy with kind looks and kind words. We are glad to add that the Detroit stockyards are now said to be some of the very best in our country.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS.

In our July issue we stated that our Massachusetts Senator Crane had introduced into Congress a bill for the establishment of a government bureau, the object of which should be to ascertain and circulate widely methods of training children to become strong and healthy men and women, a matter which certainly seems to be of as much importance as the information sent out by the Agricultural Department in regard to the raising of hogs, cattle and sheep. If this bureau should be established, then would come up the question, "How can the best information be obtained and be best circulated?" and the proper answer would seem to be, "Through the medical profession."

There come to our table every month a considerable number of medical journals, allopathic, homoeopathic, osteopathic and various others, and occasionally we find in some of them thoughts which seem to us to be useful to send to all the physicians of Massachusetts and about twenty thousand newspapers and magazines which receive our paper every month. In the August edition of *Health* (New York City), just received, we find this:

"When a doctor comes out of a medical college he is able generally to write a prescription in Latin, and to talk concerning the diagnosis, pathology and treatment of certain diseases, but has never heard half a dozen lectures on the prevention of disease during his whole course. Even if such lectures have been given, the medical student pays no attention to them, for he knows he will not be examined on such subjects. What the doctor learns in a medical college is, first, to diagnose disease, and second, what drug or drugs are necessary to cure it. But the whole subject of the prevention of disease has been grossly neglected and the student comes out of these colleges as ignorant of such subjects as when he entered."

This seems to us about as unwise as for our colleges and universities to send out their thousands of graduates better qualified to do *vast evil*, as well as good, but no better morally, religiously or humanely than when they entered, and many of them infinitely worse. The important question is, "How can we best bring a knowledge of all the best provisions for the prevention of disease to the tens of thousands of invalids and the millions of children and their parents who know very little on the subject?"

Now, in all our large cities, we are beginning to have many medical specialists who devote their entire attention to diseases of the eyes, the ears, the lungs, the heart, nervous diseases, and many others. Why not have another class of specialists who shall devote their entire attention to the *prevention of disease* and be particularly competent to advise all who, from various causes, shall seem to be in especial need of such knowledge—specialists thoroughly informed in regard to poisonous wall papers, poisonous water pipes, poisonous cooking wares, poisonous clothing, poisonous adulterations of foods, drinks and medicines—specialists who will be competent to study carefully every case of invalidism submitted to them and ascertain so far as possible its cause and the best means of prevention. Our impression is that in all our leading cities such specialists might find their practice profitable and not only do vast good to those who consult them, but also promote a wide attention to the subject in all our medical schools and among all physicians.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

The whole number of animals examined in the investigation of complaints during the month has been 3,649.

223 horses were taken from work and 139 horses and other animals were humanely killed.



Founders of American Band of Mercy.

GEO. T. ANGELL and REV. THOMAS TIMMINS.

Office of Parent American Band of Mercy.

GEO. T. ANGELL, President; JOSEPH L. STEVENS, Secretary.

A. JUDSON LEACH, State Organizer.

Over sixty-eight thousand branches of the Parent American Band of Mercy have been formed, with probably over two million members.

PLEDGE.

"I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and try to protect them from cruel usage."

Any Band of Mercy member who wishes can cross out the word *harmless* from his or her pledge. M. S. P. C. A. on our badges means "Merciful Society Prevention of Cruelty to All."

We send *without cost*, to every person asking, a copy of "Band of Mercy Information" and other publications.

Also *without cost*, to every person who forms a "Band of Mercy," obtaining the signatures of thirty adults or children or both to the pledge, and sends us the name chosen for the "band" and the name and post-office address [town and state] of the president who has been duly elected:

1. Our monthly paper, "OUR DUMB ANIMALS," full of interesting stories and pictures, for one year.

2. Mr. Angell's Address to the High, Latin, Normal and Grammar Schools of Boston.

3. Copy of Band of Mercy Songs.

4. Twelve Lessons on Kindness to Animals, containing many anecdotes.

5. Eight Humane Leaflets, containing pictures and one hundred selected stories and poems.

6. For the President, an imitation gold badge.

The head officers of Juvenile Temperance Associations and teachers and Sunday-school teachers, should be presidents of Bands of Mercy.

Nothing is required to be a member but to sign the pledge, or authorize it to be signed.

Any intelligent boy or girl fourteen years old can form a Band with no cost, and receive what we offer, as before stated.

The prices for badges, gold or silver imitation, are eight cents large, five cents small; ribbon, gold stamped, eight cents, ink printed, four cents; song and hymn books, with fifty-two songs and hymns, two cents; cards of membership, two cents; and membership book, eight cents. The "Twelve Lessons on Kindness to Animals" cost only two cents for the whole, bound together in one pamphlet. The Humane Leaflets cost twenty-five cents a hundred, or eight for five cents.

Everybody, old and young, who wants to do a kind act, to make the world happier and better, is invited to address, by letter or postal, GEO. T. ANGELL, Esq., President, 19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., and receive full information.

Good Order of Exercises for Band of Mercy Meetings.

1.—Sing Band of Mercy song or hymn, and repeat the Pledge together. (See Melodies.)

2.—Remarks by President, and reading of Report of last meeting by Secretary.

3.—Readings, "Angell Prize Contest Recitations," "Memory Gems" and anecdotes of good and noble sayings and deeds done to both human and dumb creatures, with vocal and instrumental music.

4. Sing Band of Mercy song or hymn.

5. A brief address. Members may then tell what they have done to make human and dumb creatures happier and better.

6.—Enrollment of new members.

7.—Sing Band of Mercy song or hymn.



SEPTEMBER IN THE COUNTRY.

BECAUSE IT WILL BRING A NEW WORLD OF HAPPINESS INTO MILLIONS OF HUMAN LIVES.

(From address of Mr. Angell, delivered before several College and University audiences.)

"There is another reason for teaching kindness to animals in all our schools, and that is, because it will bring a new world of happiness into millions of human lives.

That celebrated English clergyman, Sidney Smith, once asked a little girl why she was stroking with her hand the back of a turtle and when she replied, "To give the turtle pleasure," told her she might as well stroke the dome of a Cathedral to please the Dean and Chapter.

But a wisdom higher than that of the Dean had revealed to the heart of the child that every stroke of her little hand made herself happier.

"That's a poor dog," said a rich gentleman to a German laborer. "That's a very poor dog, but as my little boy has taken a fancy to him I don't care if I buy him."

"Yaas," said the German, "He ish a very poor dog—a very poor dog. But dere ish von leetle thing mit that dog vich I don't want to sell—I don't want to sell de vag of his tail when I comes home at night."

One of our popular writers recently said that he thanked God there was one thing left in the world that couldn't be bought with money, and that was the wag of a dog's tail.

There arrived in Louisville, a few days ago, on foot—all the way from Mississippi—says the Louisville Courier Journal—a poor, sick, colored man, who had trudged all that weary distance to obtain medical treatment in the hospital, accompanied by a small brown dog.

When told he must give up the dog before he could enter the city hospital the poor man took the dog in his arms, and with tears run-

ning down his face replied that the dog was the only friend he had in the world, and he would rather die with his dog in the streets of Louisville than abandon him and go to the hospital.

The Commissioner gave him a permit to enter the hospital and to take his dog with him.

Sir Walter Scott mourned the death of his favorite dog as though it had been a human friend.

During Sir Edwin Landseer's last illness his dog remained almost constantly with him, lying for hours at his master's feet.

At one time in the presence of a visitor Sir Edwin embraced him, exclaiming, "No one can love me as thou dost."

Cardinal Wolsey held audiences with the nobles of the land with his favorite cat perched on the arm of his state chair or at the back of his throne.

Richelieu, the great statesman of France, excused himself from rising to receive a foreign ambassador because his favorite cat and her kittens were lying on his robes.

Petrarch, the great poet of Italy, had his favorite cat embalmed and the stuffed form of this favorite is still seen by the traveller in the house where Petrarch lived.

When Daniel Webster was about to die, and just before he fell asleep to wake no more here, he directed that all his cattle which he loved so much should be driven to his window that he might see them for the last time, and as they came one by one to his window he called each by name.

Walter Von Vogelweide, the great lyric poet of the middle ages, so loved the birds that he left a bequest to the Monks of Wurtzburg on condition that they should daily feed them on the tombstone over his grave.

There is no man, or child, or woman—however poor and neglected, that may not be made happier and better by the love of these lower creatures—poorer still.

The birds whose songs gladden the spring-time—the cattle grazing in the fields—the cat purring at your feet—the horse, kindly treated, always glad to toil in your service—and the dog that will not desert his master [though only a blind beggar in the street] to follow a king to his palace, keep sunshine in many a human heart where otherwise would be only darkness."

"THERE IS A PROVIDENCE THAT
SHAPES OUR ENDS, ROUGH HEW
THEM AS WE MAY."

WAS SHAKESPEARE CORRECT?

Some people believe there is no Divine Providence in the affairs of men. Multitudes of others, equally learned and wise, believe as firmly in a Divine Providence in human affairs as they do in their own existence. Was the starting of our Mass. Society P. C. Animals in 1868, and of the first paper of its kind in the world, *Our Dumb Animals*, of which we printed two hundred thousand copies of its first issue, simply an accident or was it providential? Let us see! When we applied to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for an Act of Incorporation, he enquired whether we expected to get the legislature to enact a law to prevent cruelty to animals, and told us we never would get such a law. He was mistaken, for before the end of the session we not only got the Act of Incorporation we asked for, but the very effective law we wrote, under which our prosecutions have been made ever since. A most important question then came up as to where we could find canvassers who would succeed in raising funds for the new Society. Passing down Washington Street, near Bromfield Street, a gentleman connected with the Boston police passed us and, as he passed, it struck us as plainly as though somebody had said it, "That man can help you." We instantly turned, overtook him, and said, "Where can we find good canvassers to raise funds for our new Society?" And his reply was, "There are excellent men on the police who could be spared for the purpose if you could get the right to use them." We went promptly to the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Chairman of the Police Committee of Aldermen, who was a client of ours, and the City Attorney, whom we well knew, and, as the result, had seventeen policemen, picked from the whole force, placed under our orders for three weeks to canvass the entire city, at the city's expense, to raise funds for our Society, and thus obtained about twelve hundred of the about sixteen hundred members and patrons with whom we began our work. *Was it simply a fortunate accident that we met that man on Washington Street?*

The opposition candidate for mayor, who was then an alderman, would have stopped the whole canvass, if he had known it, but, as it happened, he was about the last man in the city called upon for a subscription. *Was that simply a fortunate accident?* At the next meeting of the aldermen, he secured a vote that the police should never again be employed to canvass for a charitable society.

When we issued the two hundred thousand copies of the first number of *Our Dumb Animals* we wanted to have them put into every house in Boston and could think of no better way of doing it than to have our police distribute them on their regular beats, and so we went to the City Hall again to find that Mayor, Chief of Police and everybody thought it could not be done because the opposing alderman would prevent it. We said that we would see this alderman personally, and, going to the news-room under the old State House, and not finding him there, we rushed out with so much speed that we almost knocked over a gentleman passing, Mr. John J. May. After we had apologized for our haste, Mr. May kindly inquired how we were getting along with the new Society, and we told him of what we could do, if it were not for the opposition of the above-mentioned alderman. Mr. May at once said, "Alderman

— is my particular, personal friend and I will go right down to his office and make him offer an order at the meeting of the aldermen this afternoon, that your paper shall be distributed by the police in every house in Boston," and that afternoon, to the astonishment of all the other aldermen, he offered the order, which was passed, and the Boston police became newspaper carriers of *Our Dumb Animals* to nearly every house in Boston. *Was this meeting Mr. May simply a fortunate accident?*

Another incident: We thought it very important in this edition of two hundred thousand to give some account of the horrible cruelties practised in and about the Brighton slaughter-houses. But at the last moment, just as we were going to press, the two men upon whom we had relied, fearing personal danger, would furnish us nothing. Just then a tall, stern-looking man came into our office and said, "You are forming a society to prevent cruelty to animals, ain't you?" We said, "Yes." "Well," said he, "I'll join;" and he took out ten dollars and handed us. We thanked him and said, "What name, sir?" He gave us his name. "And where can we send our publications to you?" "Brighton." "Brighton," said we; "perhaps you know something about those Brighton slaughter-houses." "Well, I should think I ought to," said he. "I have run one on 'em 'bout twenty years; and I have done cruelty enough to animals, and now I'm going to see if I can't do 'em some good." The tears came into our eyes and we said to him, "Who do you suppose sent you here?" "Well," said he, "I kind o' thought I would come in." We said, "I know who sent you; now please sit down." And he gave us the very information we wanted, just in time to print two hundred thousand copies for circulation through the state, and to aid in abolishing that whole abominable system which gave way to our abattoir. We were told afterwards by those who knew this man that it was nothing less than a miracle. *Was this simply a fortunate accident?*

Many other incidents we remember in the progress of our work which we thought interesting. The day we took lodgings at Paris near the "Arc de Triomphe" a white dove flew in at our open window and partook of our hospitality. The people of the house thought it singular.

When we received in Paris the first copy of the *Animal World*, which we had urged the directors of the Royal Society of England to issue, as we took off its envelope and opened its pages a little bird came to our window, opening on a courtyard, where we had no remembrance of ever seeing a bird before, and sang its little song. Of course these things might have been simply accidents.

Thinking back over the eighty-three years of our life, we remember three times when we seemed to be near death, twice when a child and boy from drowning, once from the falling of a large block of ice from a high building on Park Street, which, barely grazing our chest, knocked us down, and with a variation of a few inches would have killed us instantly, and once from double pneumonia, when the eminent specialist said it was impossible for us to live. At various other times we remember being in what seemed to be great danger, from which we escaped. Were these escapes simply the result of good fortune, or are there, as some people think, guardian angels watching over us? We do not know.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

FAMOUS HORSES OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

We have just been reading a most interesting account by General James Grant Wilson, of the famous horses rode during our Civil War by Generals Grant, Sheridan, Kearney, Kilpatrick, Custer, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Longstreet, Wade Hampton and others—all American horses—not one of them mutilated by docking, after the cruel, heartless fashion of men, who, in foolishly trying to imitate a similar class in England, subject the

animals which are so unfortunate as to be owned by them to torture and life-long suffering.
GEO. T. ANGELL.

BELLS OF THE ANGELUS.

Bells of the Past, whose long-forgotten music
Still fills the wide expanse,
Tinging the sober twilight of the Present
With color of romance!
I hear you call, and see the sun descending
On rock and wave and sand,
As down the coast the Mission voices, blending,
Girdle the heathen land.
Within the circle of your incantation
No blight nor mildew falls;
Nor fierce unrest, nor lust, nor low ambition
Passes those airy walls.
Borne on the swell of your long waves receding,
I touch the farther Past,—
I see the dying glow of Spanish glory,
The sunset dream and last!
Before me rise the dome-shaped Mission-towers,
The white Presidio;
The swart commander in his leathern jerkin,
The priest in stole of snow.
Once more I see Portala's cross uplifting
Above the setting sun;
And past the headland, northward, slowly
drifting
The freighted galleon.
O solemn bells! whose consecrated masses
Recall the faith of old,—
O tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight music
The spiritual fold!
Your voices break and falter in the darkness,—
Break, falter, and are still;
And veiled and mystic, like the Host descending,
The sun sinks from the hill! *Bret Harte.*

IT IS A MYSTERY.

A writer in the *North American Review*, Arthur Mark Cummings, under the heading, "*The Death Instinct in Animals*," gives a case of what seems to have been "transference of thought" between a cow and her calf. He says: "The farmer who owned them kept the calf in his barn, but drove the cow to a distant pasture every morning with the rest of the herd. She soon became reconciled to the arrangement, and was accustomed to feed quietly until it was time to return to her calf. One day the farmer killed the calf suddenly and painlessly. *There was no outcry; no chance for the cow to see the deed.* She was at a distance from the barn, which apparently precluded the possibility of her knowing what had been done. *Yet no sooner was the calf dead than she left her grazing with the rest of the herd, and came up to the barn lowing and showing every symptom of uneasiness.* There she stayed from noon till milking time, moving about restlessly as she had never done before. *There was no communication possible so far as human senses could perceive between mother and offspring;* yet there is no doubt that the cow had some dim knowledge, and that she suffered more than the calf did." Mr. Cummings gives a couple of other instances of what he calls the "death instinct" in animals, one of which seems to point to "*transference of thought*," between a man and a tortoise-shell cat he was about to kill.

This seems to correspond with the mysterious impressions that human beings not infrequently have when their friends at a distance die.

In our own case, we shall never forget how, while riding on horseback as was our usual custom every evening in Newton, near Boston, we suddenly felt a terrible sickness come over us. We got back to our home as quickly as possible and told the good lady with whom we boarded that we felt terribly and could in no possible way account for it. The next day we learned that our good mother in Vermont, more than a hundred miles away, died or was dying at the time this terrible impression came over us.
GEO. T. ANGELL.

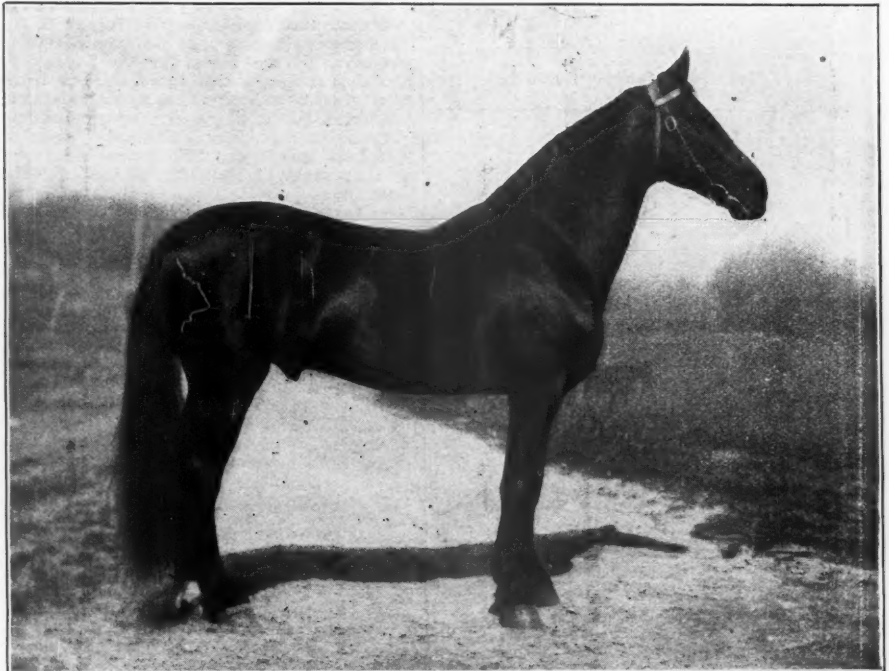
A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE.

Some time ago, as Mr. Niedlinger was approaching the place at which he was spending the summer with his family, he heard cries of distress. At the corner of a barn he found a colt wedged between the siding and a post which supported the ends of the wires of a barbed wire fence.

The barbs of the wires of the fence were hurting the colt cruelly. But the cries which Mr. Niedlinger heard were not from the colt. They came from the colt's mother, a beautiful brood mare, who stood by with extended neck and wide eyes and quivering body, expressing her pain, her solicitude, and crying out for the help which she could not give herself.

Mr. N. hurriedly removed the staples which secured the wires to the post, the wires dropped and the colt went free. The mother, with every demonstration of joy at the release of her offspring, rushed up to it, licked it, put her chin over it, and fondled it with low sounds. Pleased that he had given the mother so much pleasure as well as that he had saved the colt, Mr. N. started along the path to the house, but he had not gone far when he was aware of hoof-falls behind him. He looked over his shoulder. There was the mother. He reached out his hand. She licked it with low whinnies of thankfulness. She followed him clear to the house, and still stood on the lawn thanking him for what he had done in the interest of one whose mother she was, and whom she loved with all a mother's love.

Charles Josiah Adams.



"CECILIAN."

Used by special permission of "The Buffalo Horse World."

A KIND-HEARTED POLICE OFFICER.

We are pleased to receive from the editor of *The Schoolmaster*, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Mr. C. MacLaughlin, an interesting account of how Police Inspector Adam A. Cross, of New York City, recently paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars for a police horse twenty-six years old which was sold at auction, the only object of Police Inspector Cross being to make it certain that the last days of the horse should be comfortable and peaceful, and we have also received the following account from the *Brooklyn Standard Union*:

"It was an old-time friendship that was renewed to-day by Borough Inspector Cross when he bought old Punch, a veteran police horse that was put up at auction with six others of his kind in front of the Leonard Street police station, because they had grown too stiff to catch runaways.

"Punch has carried the inspector on many a tour of duty in by-gone days, and in token of old acquaintance \$125 was paid for him to-day by his old friend.

"He's not worth \$10," said the inspector, 'but he has done service enough in the Police Department to entitle him to a pension. I will send him to the country and keep him in clover for the rest of his days.'

"Bids for Punch were started at \$15, but the inspector raised the bids until \$125 was reached, when the other bidders left him the field.

"Punch has a record of stopping more runaways than any other horse in Greater New York, and still arches his neck in token of his Arab breed, though he is a bay. He was bought for the city fifteen years ago by Park Commissioner Robert Roosevelt, and has seen ten years' service in the parks. He rubbed his nose gratefully against the inspector's hand, as if he recognized the motive that actuated his former master and friend."

DICK, OWNER OF FINE PROPERTY, HOLDS ON WHILE HOUSES ARE BUILT ALL AROUND HIM.

"My horse, Dick, I give and bequeath to my sisters, Agnes and Elizabeth Savage. It is my wish that they care for the horse as long as he lives."

As the result of the above provision contained in the will of George Savage, a plumber, of Jersey City, who died on September 17,

1889, Dick, a horse, thirty-three years old, is living a life of ease and luxury. He is a property owner and holds a half interest in real estate.

Dick came into the possession of his master as a colt back in the seventies, and for years he made daily tours of Jersey City in the shafts of a plumber's wagon. Mr. Savage was deeply attached to the animal, which developed unusual intelligence at an early age. He bought five lots at Baldwin Avenue and Clifton Place as Dick's exclusive pasturage. As the years rolled by he disposed of three of the lots, but he reserved two for the horse's especial benefit.

"He's a good old boy," the plumber would often say, "and I don't propose that he shall ever want for a small portion of this earth where he can graze at will."

After the plumber's death his sisters placed a wire fence around Dick's lots and saw to it that every morning, excepting in the winter, he was led from his stable in the rear of their home, at No. 518 Mercer Street, to his pasture.

Fine homes were built around the lots, which are within a stone's throw of the City Hospital, and the zealous eyes of many real estate speculators were turned to Dick's exclusive territory, but all overtures for the sale of the lots were turned down by the Misses Savage and the old horse grazes in supreme contentment. A few days ago the sisters were offered a good price for the lots, but they said that the land will not be in the market as long as Dick lives.

Dick raps with his forehoofs against the side of his stall every morning at six o'clock as a signal that he is ready for his breakfast. As soon as he gets it one of the sisters, Miss Elizabeth Savage, grooms him and washes him down with oil of citronella to keep the mosquitoes away.

Edna Brown, thirteen years old, has become so attached to the old horse as a neighbor that she goes around every morning to see him safe in his lots and in the evening leads him back to his stall.

New York Herald, July 28.

We wonder how many docked horses are washed every day in oil of citronella to keep away the insects.

CARE OF OLD HORSES.

An article from the *Brooklyn Eagle* comes to our table to-day, in which it is urged that the police, fire department and other horses which have become worn out in the service of our cities should be provided with farms where their old age could be passed in comfort. We should be very glad to have such farms established. The article reminds us of how, when we had the pleasure of addressing eight hundred of the Philadelphia police at a presentation of gold medals for humanity, we said that we were sorry that we could not present one to every man on the force, for we thought that no men were better entitled to gold medals than those who are liable to be called upon at any hour of the day or night to risk their lives in defence of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

And again, it reminds us of what we had the pleasure of saying to the representatives of twenty-three great Boston organizations of drivers and teamsters when we presented to them our silver medals, some weeks since, that our only regret was that we could not present a similar medal to every driver and teamster in Boston who is kind to his horses.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

A SHETLAND PONY.

We find in the *Ponce City Democrat* an account of the death of a little Shetland pony imported by Major Ellis from the Shetland Islands about twenty-five years ago. The pony was buried with honors under the shade of some trees on its owner's land, a nice little fence was put around and a monument erected to mark the resting-place of the faithful little animal. About a hundred little boys and girls, who had known Gypsy and ridden behind her and on her back many times, tenderly laid flowers on her grave, and were not alone in their sorrow.

One little act of kindness done,
One little kind word spoken,
Has power to make a thrill of joy
E'en in a heart that's broken!
Then let us watch these little things—
And so regard each other,
That not a word, nor look, nor tone
Shall wound a friend or brother.—Ex.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

Boston, September, 1906.

ARTICLES for this paper may be sent to GEO. T. ANGELL, President, 19 Milk St.

BACK NUMBERS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Persons wishing *Our Dumb Animals* for gratuitous distribution only can send us five cents to pay postage, and receive ten copies, or ten cents and receive twenty copies. We cannot afford larger numbers at this price.

TEACHERS AND CANVASSERS.

Teachers can have *Our Dumb Animals* one year for twenty-five cents.

Persons wishing to canvass for the paper will please make application to this office.

Our American Humane Education Society sends this paper this month to the editors of over twenty thousand newspapers and magazines.

OUR AMBULANCE

Can be had at any hour of the day or night by calling Telephone 992 Tremont.

Horse owners are expected to pay reasonable charges for its use, but in emergency cases where they are unable to do so the ambulance will be sent at the expense of the Society, but only upon an owner's order, or upon that of a police officer or Society agent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND REMITTANCES.

We would respectfully ask all persons who send us subscriptions or remittances to examine our report of receipts, which is published in each number of our paper, and if they do not find the sums they have sent properly credited, kindly notify us.

If correspondents fail to get satisfactory answers please write again, and on the envelope put the word "Personal."

My correspondence is now so large that I can read only a small part of the letters received, and seldom long ones. GEO. T. ANGELL.

We are glad to report this month new branches of our Parent Band of Mercy, making a total of sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three.



NEW BAND OF MERCY BADGES.

There having been a wide call for cheaper Band of Mercy badges, we have succeeded in adding to the kinds we have been using a new badge in the two sizes above represented. They are very handsome—a white star on a blue ground, with gilt letters, and we sell them at bare cost, five for ten cents, in money or postage stamps, or larger numbers at same price. We cannot attend to smaller numbers than five.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

President Angell's August report to the directors of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shows that the prosecuting agents of the Massachusetts Society, in the investigation of complaints during the month, have examined 3,649 animals, taken 223 horses from work, and humanely killed 139 horses and other animals.

The total number of "Bands of Mercy" formed to date is 68,723.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

With an exchange list of about twenty thousand newspapers and magazines that receive *Our Dumb Animals* every month, of course many publications come to us in return. These are examined and such as contain marked articles or otherwise are of especial interest are brought to our personal attention. The wide field from which they come cannot perhaps be better illustrated than by a package just placed in our hands from this morning's mail: San Diego, California; Des Moines, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Live Oak, Florida; Manchester, New Hampshire; St. John, New Brunswick; Hartselle, Alabama; Crooksville, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota. GEO. T. ANGELL.

THE A. S. P. C. A.

Just before going to press there comes to our table a letter from New York City, stating that the publication of *Our Animal Friends* by the A. S. P. C. A. (The New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) has been discontinued, and that it is requested that we will send *Our Dumb Animals* for one year to all members of the A. S. P. C. A. We cheerfully comply with that request, at the same time expressing the hope that before the expiration of the year the publication of *Our Animal Friends* may be resumed, as we are quite sure that so important a society as the A. S. P. C. A. ought to have an admirable publication of its own.

GEO. T. ANGELL

OUR PROSECUTING AGENTS.

Our special paid prosecuting agents are:
For Western Massachusetts—Dexter A. Atkins, Springfield, 31 Elm Street, Room 327. Tel. 581-1.
For Central Massachusetts—Robert L. Dyson, Worcester, 3 Stafford Street. Tel. 288-3.
For South-Eastern Massachusetts—Henry A. Perry, Mansfield.
For Boston, Eastern Massachusetts and elsewhere—Charles A. Currier, Special Agent; Thomas Langlan, James R. Hathaway, Charles F. Clark, James Duckering, George W. Splaine, Frank G. Phillips; Emergency Agent, Geo. Albert Grant—all at 19 Milk Street, Boston.

In addition to these we have over four hundred unpaid local agents in all our Massachusetts cities and towns who render us more or less service.

ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS.

Many anonymous complaints are sent to our offices. There is no reason why any person interested should hesitate to send us his or her name, for all names are held by us to be strictly confidential, where writers so request. Many complaints are undoubtedly malicious and many are without foundation, and sent probably by persons who have never given a dollar in their lives for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Our officers cannot spend days hunting up cases sent in to us by persons who are not willing to give their names. GEO. T. ANGELL.

The most unprofitable thing to hold in this world is a grudge.

THREE PRIZES OF \$300 EACH.

At the January meeting of the directors of the American Humane Education Society it was voted to make the following prize offers, which were published in *Our Dumb Animals* and which we republish in this issue:

In behalf of the American Humane Education Society I hereby offer three prizes of three hundred (\$300) each for the best essays on each of the three following questions:—

First. What is the cause of and the best plan for stopping the increased growth of crime in our country?

Second. What is the best plan for stopping the poisonous and dangerous adulterations of our foods, drinks and medicines?

Third. What is the best plan for carrying humane education into our colleges and schools, for the protection both of our own race and all the other races (called dumb) which depend on our mercy?

These essays must all be type-written, must state at their beginnings on which of the subjects the writer writes, must not exceed three thousand words, must be signed with a fictitious name and accompanied by a sealed letter containing the writer's real name and post office address, which will not be opened until the decision is made, and must be delivered at the offices of our American Humane Education Society, 19 Milk Street, Boston, on or before October 1, 1906.

One of the best committees that can be procured in Boston will decide which essays are entitled to the prizes, and to obtain the prizes the committee must certify that the essays are entitled to a wide publication.

We hope that several hundred writers will compete for these prizes, and that all their essays may be so good as to obtain publication in more or less of the twenty thousand newspapers and magazines that receive *Our Dumb Animals* every month.

We limit the number of words to three thousand, because we do not want long essays that nobody will read, but condensed thoughts boiled down.

GEO. T. ANGELL,

President of American Humane Education Society.

THE OBJECT OF A HUMANE SOCIETY.

If the object of a humane society is to get money out of that class of rich people who mutilate their horses for life by docking, shoot pigeons from traps for sport, etc., etc., that is one thing.

If, on the other hand, its object is to protect dumb animals from suffering it will not hesitate to attack all classes and practices, however fashionable, which cause animals to suffer.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

RUSSELL SAGE.

We have seen in various newspapers that Russell Sage has died leaving property variously estimated at from sixty millions to over a hundred millions of dollars, and not a dollar for charity, though it is said that his wife, a good lady now in her seventy-seventh year, will give it while she lives or by her will for the public benefit. We wish that Russell Sage had given some millions to charity during his life and directed how other millions should be given to charity after his decease. The only gift of Mr. Sage we ever remember reading about was the gift of a thousand-dollar Bible to the Gould girl who married that French count who has been squandering her property and making her life miserable ever since. That thousand dollars would have bought ten thousand copies of the New Testament, the teachings of which are "Blessed are the merciful," "Blessed are the pure in heart," and "Blessed are the peacemakers," which ought to be familiar in every home, and might profitably be taught in every school and be hung in letters of gold on the wall of every school-room. GEO. T. ANGELL.

BISMARCK'S DOGS.

We take the following from the July issue of *Man's Best Friend*, New York City:

Of all the dogs that have a place in history, Tyras, that noted Ulmer dog of the German Chancellor, is the only one whose death has been deemed of sufficient interest to be cabled round the world as an event, not merely of European, but of cosmopolitan interest. Indeed, the record of Tyras hardly ended with his life, for the cable has since told the world that the first visitor to Prince Bismarck on his recent birthday was the youthful emperor, who brought as a present another dog, of the type of the lamented Tyras. For nearly sixty years Prince Bismarck owned specimens of the Great Dane, and generally had one or more of unusual size. His first hound, acquired while living with his parents at Kniephof, was one of the largest ever seen, and was an object of awe to the peasantry of the district. This dog afterward accompanied his young master to the college at Göttingen, where he speedily made his mark. Once when Bismarck was summoned to appear before the rector for throwing an empty bottle out of his window, he took with him his enormous hound, to the great dismay of the reverend dignitary, who promptly found refuge behind a high-backed chair, where he remained until the hound had been sent out of the room. Bismarck was fined five thalers for bringing this "terrific beast" into the rector's sanctum, in addition to the punishment meted out to the original offence.

As a law student and official at Berlin, during his travels in many lands, throughout his diplomatic career at Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Paris, and elsewhere, as well as at Varzin and at Friedrichsruh, Bismarck always had the companionship of one or more of his favorite dogs. Probably the one to which he was most attached was Sultan, which died at Varzin in 1877. Tyras, who was of unusual size, and of the slate color, which is most popular in Germany, was then quite a young dog, and he was the constant companion of his illustrious owner till the time of his death, sharing his walks, his rides, his business, and his meals, and keeping guard in his bedroom at night.

At Varzin or Friedrichsruh the two were inseparable. No sooner was the most absolutely necessary business of the morning dispatched, than the "Reichskanzler" sallied off with the "Reichshund" at his heels, and for the rest of the day, the long light coat and the battered felt hat of the famous statesman were not greater objects of interest than the huge dog which followed him everywhere, on horse-back or on foot.

MARSHALL FIELD.

The newspapers tell us that Marshall Field left over two hundred million dollars, and not one dollar to any charity. In view of all the human and animal suffering in this world of ours, which, out of his vast accumulations he gave nothing to prevent or relieve, if we had the power no monument should stand over his grave, and his name should be made as infamous throughout the length and breadth of our land as was that of Benedict Arnold at the time of our American Revolution.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

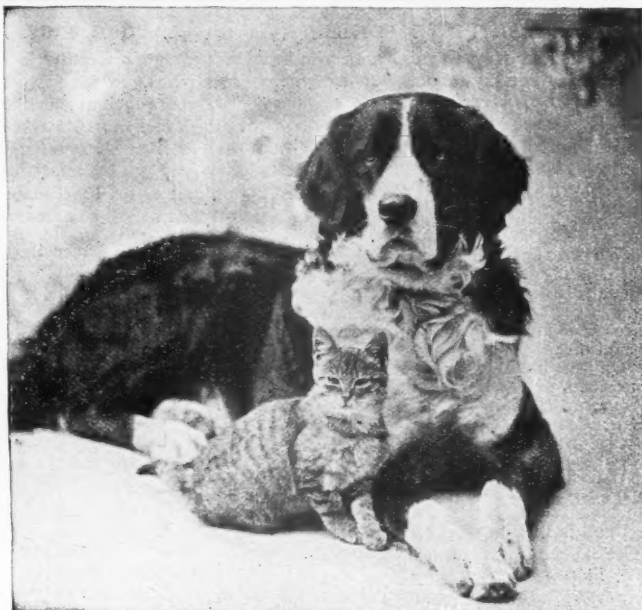
ARIOCH WENTWORTH, RUSSELL SAGE, AND MARSHALL FIELD.

Arioch Wentworth of Boston left about six millions of dollars, about one half of which went to various charities. As the result of one of his gifts (that to our American Humane Education Society) we have ordered printed, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, two hundred thousand copies of "Black Beauty" and other humane books, to be sold at one half the cost of printing and to be given away wherever we think they will do the most good. Also, we have offered three prizes of three hundred dollars each for the best plan for stop-

IS THERE ANY FUTURE LIFE FOR ANIMALS?

We answer, John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, thought there was. So did those eminent Christian bishops, Jeremy Taylor and Bishop Butler. Coleridge advocated it in England, Lamartine in France, and Agassiz in America. Agassiz, the greatest scientist we ever had on this continent, and a man of profound religious convictions, was a firm believer in some future life for the lower animals. A professor of Harvard University has compiled a list of one hundred and eighty-five European authors who have written on the subject.

GEO. T. ANGELL.



ping the growth of crime, the best plan for carrying humane education into all our colleges and schools, and the best plan for stopping the poisonous and dangerous adulterations of our food, drinks, and medicines. Also, with the help of Mr. Wentworth's gift, we are sending out, at a cost of thousands of dollars, humane outfits for the thousands of Bands of Mercy which have been recently formed, and circulating, outside of our state, to all newspapers and magazines in America north of Mexico, and many others, hundreds of thousands of copies of "Our Dumb Animals" and other publications.

With the aid of Mr. Wentworth's gift to our Mass. S. P. C. A. we have caused watering places for animals to be erected in one hundred and twenty-five Massachusetts towns, on or near each of which are inscribed the words "Blessed are the merciful." Also, have voted to increase the circulation of our paper to eighty thousand, to vote assistance in establishing Animal Rescue Leagues, and doing various other increased work for the benefit both of human beings and of the animals we call dumb.

Russell Sage is said to have left over a hundred millions of dollars, without one dollar to any charity, and Marshall Field is said to have left over two hundred millions of dollars, without a single dollar to any charity or for the relief of any form of human or animal suffering. To our mind Arioch Wentworth deserves our gratitude, and Russell Sage and Marshall Field deserve only the denunciation of all good men and women.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.

One of the most severe attacks on this institution which we have seen has just come to our table, signed by Hudson Tuttle, Editor of *The Progressive Thinker*. It tells how, at a cost of three million dollars, this building has been erected and stored with dogs and other animals to be vivisected. It also speaks of the vivisections practiced in Chicago University, to the support of which Mr. Rockefeller has so largely contributed.

It seems to us that this vivisection is a terrible business, both for the creatures we call dumb, on which it is practised, and for its influence on the human beings who practise it. We have published through the years many articles in regard to it, have paid hundreds of dollars for prize-essays about it, and have given them a wide circulation among thousands of physicians. We believe we are

the only society in the world that has had, during many years, a prize offer of one hundred dollars for evidence which shall enable us to convict of cruelty in its practice. We have obtained a law in Massachusetts against vivisections and dissections in our public schools and have a standing offer of twenty-five dollars for evidence by which we can convict any person of violating that law. We wish some one would tell us precisely what new and valuable facts have been discovered in our country during the past ten years by the vivisection of the multitudes of animals that have been vivisected.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

FOR ANTI-VIVISECTION.

Leaves \$1,000,000 for Humanity.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Under the provisions of the will of Charles Ferguson, coal operator and mine owner, who died on July 10, an estate amounting to more than a million dollars will eventually go to the Presbyterian Hospital of this city and the American and New England Anti-vivisection Societies.

New York Times, July 28.

(From the New York Times.)

A family living in Vermont removed from their long-time residence to another village, some forty miles away. They took with them a Scotch collie of unusual intelligence, but left behind the family cat. The collie and the cat had been warm friends for several years, and had fought each other's battles with courage and impartiality.

After the family reached their new home the collie was evidently lonesome. One evening as the family were gathered about the open fire some remarks were made about this, and the man of the house, patting the collie on the head, said: "I am sorry that we did not bring George with us. You miss your old playmate, don't you?" The next morning the collie had disappeared. Three days afterward he came into the yard in a state of great enjoyment, indicated in the usual dog way, followed by George, the cat. Both seemed somewhat excited and the collie showed marks of battle. Each seemed greatly delighted in the company of the other, and the old-time status quo was at once resumed.

Out of curiosity inquiry was made by the family, both at their old residence and along the line of the main highway between the two places, which developed the fact that the dog appeared at the old home, and very deliberately and very distinctly induced the cat to start on the journey with him.

ANGELL PRIZE CONTESTS.

A splendid way to raise money in schools, churches, Sunday-schools, or elsewhere for any object preferred.

ANGELL PRIZE CONTESTS IN HUMANE SPEAKING.

We have beautiful sterling silver medals, of which this cut shows the size and face inscriptions.

On the back is inscribed, "The American Humane Education Society."

We sell them at one dollar each, which is just what we pay for them by the hundred.

Each is in a box on purple velvet, and we make no charge for postage when sent by mail.

The plan is this: Some large church or public hall is secured, several schools, Sunday-schools, granges or other societies are invited to send their best speaker or reciter to compete for the prize medal; some prominent citizen presides; other prominent citizens act as the committee of award, and a small admission fee, ten or twenty cents, pays all the costs, and leaves a handsome balance for the local humane society or "Band of Mercy," or school or Sunday-school or church or library or any other object preferred.

"BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL."

We have in our principal office [in a large frame and conspicuous position] the names of those who have kindly remembered our two Societies in their wills.

When we get a building we intend to have them so engraved in it as to last through the centuries.

PRIZES \$650.

In behalf of *The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* I do hereby offer (1) \$100 for evidence which shall enable the Society to convict any man in Massachusetts of cruelty in the practice of vivisection.

(2) \$25 for evidence to convict of violating the recently-enacted law of Massachusetts against vivisections and dissections in our public schools.

(3) \$100 for evidence to convict any member of the *Myopia, Hingham, Dedham, Harvard or Country Clubs*, of a criminal violation of law by causing his horse to be mutilated for life.

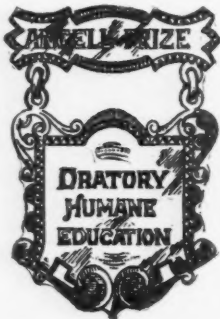
(4) \$25 for evidence to convict anyone in Massachusetts of a violation of law by causing any horse to be mutilated for life by docking.

(5) Twenty prizes of \$10 each, and forty prizes of \$5 each, for evidence to convict of violating the laws of Massachusetts by killing any insect-eating bird or taking eggs from its nest.

GEO. T. ANGELL, President.

OUR CREED and the creed of our "American Humane Education Society," as it appears on its battle-flags—its badges—and its official seal, is "GLORY TO GOD," "PEACE ON EARTH," "KINDNESS, JUSTICE AND MERCY TO EVERY LIVING CREATURE."

If there were no birds man could not live on the earth.



OUR PRIZE STORY PRICES.

Black Beauty, in paper covers, 6 cents at office, or 10 cents mailed; cloth bound, 25 cents each at office, or 30 cents mailed.

Hollyhurst, Strike at Shane's, Four Months in New Hampshire, also *Mr. Angell's Autobiography*, in paper covers, 6 cents each at office, or 10 cents mailed; cloth bound, 20 cents each at office, or 25 cents mailed.

Some of New York's "400," in paper covers, 10 cents each; cloth bound, 25 cents, or 30 cents mailed.

For Pity's Sake, in paper covers, 10 cents mailed; cloth bound, 60 cents at office, or 70 cents mailed.

Beautiful Joe at publishers' price, 50 cents at office, or 62 cents mailed. Cheaper edition, 25 cents; mailed, 30 cents. Both editions cloth bound.

Postage stamps are acceptable for all remittances.

Canon Rowsley, on Saint Martin's, after describing good Saint Martin, added:

"Some of you, my friends, followers of the gentle Christ, come to worship, nay, come to the Supper of our Lord, wearing 'egret' plumes or 'ospreys' in your hats and bonnets. Do you realize that this 'egret' plume grows on the bird's back only at the time of nesting, and that to obtain one such feather involves the cruel death not only of the beautiful white mother heron, but of the whole nestful of its nearly-fledged offspring? What a price to pay for the pleasure of an egret plume! What a travesty of religion to be able to come into church decked with an egret feather and sing in the words of the Benedicite: 'O all ye fowls of the air, bless ye the Lord! praise Him and magnify Him forever!' What a mockery to kneel at Holy Communion, take the soldier's oath of allegiance unto the Lord—that gentle Lord of all compassion and mercy, that Lord who said 'Consider the fowls of the air!' who told us that not a sparrow falls to the earth unregarded by their Heavenly Father!"

"*The Humane Horse Book*," compiled by George T. Angell, is a work which should be read by every man, woman and child in the country. Price, 5 cents.—*Boston Courier*.

Nations, like individuals, are powerful in the degree that they command the sympathies of their neighbors.

In hiring a herdic, coupe, or other carriage never forget to look at the horses and hire those that look the best and have no docked tails. When we take a herdic we pick out one drawn by a good horse, tell the driver not to hurry, but take it easy, and give him five or ten cents over his fare for being kind to his horse. We never ride behind a dock-tailed horse.

Send for prize essays published by our American Humane Education Society on the best plan of settling the difficulties between capital and labor, and receive a copy without charge.

Always kill a wounded bird or other animal as soon as you can. All suffering of any creature, just before it dies, poisons the meat.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

Every kind word you say to a dumb animal or bird will make you happier.

SONGS OF HAPPY LIFE, &c.

For prices of Miss S. J. Eddy's new book, above named, and a variety of humane publications, address, "Humane Education Committee, No. 61 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I."

ONE THING WE MUST NEVER FORGET, NAMELY: THAT THE INFINITELY MOST IMPORTANT WORK FOR US IS THE HUMANE EDUCATION OF THE MILLIONS WHO ARE SOON TO COME ON THE STAGE OF ACTION. GEO. T. ANGELL.

What do you consider, Mr. Angell, THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK you do?

ANSWER. Talking each month to the editors of every newspaper and magazine in North America north of Mexico, who in their turn talk to probably OVER SIXTY MILLIONS of readers.

"Just so soon and so far as we pour into all our schools the songs, poems and literature of mercy towards these lower creatures, JUST SO SOON AND SO FAR SHALL WE REACH THE ROOTS NOT ONLY OF CRUELTY BUT OF CRIME."

GEO. T. ANGELL.

Refuse to ride in any cab, herdic or carriage drawn by a docked horse, and tell the driver why.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

To those who will have them properly posted we send:

- (1.) Placards for the protection of birds under our Massachusetts laws.
- (2.) Placards for the protection of horses everywhere from docking and tight check-reins.

WHAT A DOCKED HORSE TELLS.

- (1.) That the owner does not care one straw for the suffering of dumb animals.
- (2.) That the owner does not care one straw for the good opinion of nine-tenths of his fellow-citizens who witness the effects of his cruelty.

Every unkind treatment to the cow poisons the milk—even talking unkindly to her.

Is it cruel to keep a horse locked up in a stable without exercise?

Answer: Just as cruel as it would be to keep a boy, or girl, or man, or woman in the same condition.

If to this is added solitary confinement without the company of other animals, then the cruelty is still greater.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

- (1.) Avoid as far as possible drinking any water which has been contaminated by lead pipes or lead-lined tanks.
- (2.) Avoid drinking water which has been run through galvanized iron pipes.
- (3.) Avoid using anything acid which has been kept in a tin can.
- (4.) When grippe or other epidemics are prevailing wear a little crude sulphur in your boots or shoes.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF
THE BANDS OF MERCY?

I answer: To teach and lead every

child and older person to seize
every opportunity to say a kind
word or do a kind act that will

make some other human being or
some dumb creature happier.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

New Bands of Mercy.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67425 Minneapolis, Minn.
Monroe School Bands.
Div. 3.
P., Hilma Nelson. | 67460 Monument Beach, Mass.
Monument Beach Band.
P., Miss Bernice Chase. | 67493 Div. 2.
P., Mabel Owens. | 67531 18th Dist. School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Margaret Ashby. | 67571 Div. 4.
P., Stephen Peck. |
| 67426 Div. 4.
P., Harry Anderson. | 67461 Pocasset, Mass.
Pocasset Band.
P., Mrs. Marie Owens. | 67494 Div. 3.
P., Greta Eggleston. | 67532 Div. 2.
P., Paul Otto Kornan. | 67572 Div. 5.
P., Alma Gabele. |
| 67427 Div. 5.
P., Ruth Anderson. | 67462 Cataumet, Mass.
Cataumet Band.
P., Miss Lucretia Proctor. | 67495 Longfellow Sch. Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Lucile Long. | 67533 Div. 3.
P., Norma Busch. | 67573 Div. 6.
P., Henry Kehr. |
| 67428 Div. 6.
P., Christian Nelson. | 67463 Bourne, Mass.
Bourne Band.
P., Miss Bertha Smith. | 67496 Div. 2.
P., Ruth Noggle. | 67534 Div. 4.
P., Raymond Steinle. | 67574 Pearl School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Edward Kirchner. |
| 67429 Div. 7.
P., Edwin Swanson. | 67464 Sagamore, Mass.
Sagamore School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Miss Lucy Jacobs. | 67497 Div. 3.
P., Chas. Freeland. | 67535 Div. 5.
P., Frieda Weber. | 67575 Div. 2.
P., Vernon Johnson. |
| 67430 Div. 8.
P., Melvin Helland. | 67465a Div. 2.
P., Miss Flora Phinney. | 67498 Div. 4.
P., Eddie Stewart. | 67536 Div. 6.
P., Augusta Ziechner. | 67576 Div. 3.
P., John Gerliski. |
| 67431 Div. 9.
P., Lillian Kittridge. | 67465b St. Paul, Minn.
Backus School Band.
P., Una Backus. | 67499 Div. 5.
P., Margaret Sullivan. | 67537 Div. 7.
P., Alice Cummings. | 67577 Div. 4.
P., Harvey Shankland. |
| 67432 Div. 10.
P., Henry Ness. | 67466 Columbus, Ohio.
Fair Ave. School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Warren Holloway. | 67500 Div. 6.
P., Marie Gausepohl. | 67538 Div. 8.
P., Marie Hill. | 67578 Div. 5.
P., Winona A. Haug. |
| 67433 Div. 11.
P., Ross Gamble. | 67467 Div. 2.
P., Margaret Bliss. | 67501 Div. 7.
P., Ruth D. Vore. | 67539 Div. 9.
P., Bella Buck. | 67579 Div. 6.
P., Helen Newcomer. |
| 67434 Div. 12.
P., Henry Benson. | 67468 Div. 3.
P., Marguerite Heiner. | 67502 Div. 8.
P., Roscoe Campbell. | 67540 Div. 10.
P., Harry Mueller. | 67580 Div. 7.
P., Ruby E. Walter. |
| 67435 Div. 13.
P., Joseph Nelson. | 67469 Div. 4.
P., Helen Matthews. | 67503 Div. 9.
P., Helen Menzel. | 67541 Div. 11.
P., Frank Schmidt. | 67581 Dawning School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Clara Hamm. |
| 67436 Div. 14.
P., Inga Engebretsen. | 67470 Div. 5.
P., Marshall Godman. | 67504 Div. 10.
P., Paul Koehring. | 67542 Div. 12.
P., Alma Mueller. | 67582 Div. 2.
P., Fred Krevia. |
| 67437 Div. 15.
P., Adolph Larm. | 67471 Div. 6.
P., Ralph Reel. | 67505 Div. 11.
P., Edna Dobbs. | 67543 Div. 13.
P., Lena Strobel. | 67583 Div. 3.
P., Harry Hydorn. |
| 67438 Div. 16.
P., Sidney Anderson. | 67472 Div. 7.
P., Clare Jones | 67506 Div. 12.
P., Henry Stiles. | 67544 Div. 14.
P., Elmer Fisher. | 67584 Div. 4.
P., Walter Wojciechowski. |
| 67439 Div. 17.
P., Robert Sundbee. | 67473 Detroit, Mich.
Eastern High School
Bands.
P., Hermine Henze. | 67507 Kansas City, Mo.
Franklin School Band.
P., Cecil Gilbert. | 67545 Div. 15.
P., Minnie Salman. | 67585 Div. 5.
P., Roy Hosick. |
| 67440 Div. 18.
P., Alma Jensen. | 67474 Russell School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., William Eilers. | 67508 Lincoln School Band.
P., Stanley Smith. | 67546 Div. 16.
P., Luella Rubenow. | 67586 Div. 6.
P., Harvey Wick. |
| 67441 Div. 19.
P., Chas. Bourke. | 67475 Div. 2.
P., Amanda Richard. | 67509 Chase School Band.
P., Joseph Fox. | 67547 Div. 17.
P., Elsie Flizkowski. | 67587 Div. 7.
P., Russell Towle. |
| 67442 Div. 20.
P., Paul Gamble. | 67476 Div. 3.
P., Helen Kamm. | 67510 Karnes School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Leona McMahon. | 67548 Div. 18.
P., Edward Yullig. | 67588 Brandon School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Jennie Mastro. |
| 67443 Newburgh, N. Y.
Newburgh Band.
P., Rev. Alson H. Robinson. | 67477 Div. 4.
P., Carl Saigger. | 67511 Div. 2.
P., Ethel Stinson. | 67549 Div. 19.
P., Marcella Althausen. | 67589 Div. 2.
P., Nicolangelo Darcangelo. |
| 67444 Burbank, Calif.
Burbank Band.
P., Miss L. F. Kellor. | 67478 Div. 5.
P., Clarence Herig | 67512 Benton School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Ruth Murray. | 67550 Div. 20.
P., Carrie Anderson. | 67590 Div. 3.
P., Mido Didonatsti. |
| 67445 Sandwich, Mass.
Sandwich School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Miss Grace Irwin. | 67479 Div. 6.
P., Frank Glowny. | 67513 Div. 2.
P., Richard Fitzpatrick. | 67551 Div. 21.
P., Ada Alexander. | 67591 Div. 4.
P., Louis Ross. |
| 67446 Div. 2.
P., Mr. R. S. Schoonmaker. | 67480 Div. 7.
P., Conrad Schulz. | 67514 Div. 3.
P., G. Schmelzer. | 67552 Div. 22.
P., Laura Herrmann. | 67592 Div. 5.
P., Henry Aagaard. |
| 67447 Div. 3.
P., Elizabeth Boyle. | 67481 Div. 8.
P., Mabel Hodgdon. | 67515 Clay School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Lee Mulvany. | 67553 Div. 23.
P., Edwin Brinkmier. | 67593 Div. 6.
P., Mary Vitale. |
| 67448 Div. 4.
P., Lillian Haines. | 67482 Div. 9.
P., Elsie Agents. | 67516 Div. 2.
P., Harry Davis. | 67554 Div. 24.
P., Cecilia Adam. | 67594 Div. 7.
P., Leonard Carlozzi. |
| 67449 Div. 5.
P., Martha Newcomb. | 67483 Div. 10.
P., Margaret Frank. | 67517 Div. 3.
P., Harry Painter. | 67555 Div. 25.
P., August Gresemann. | 67595 Div. 8.
P., Nicholas Trevisonno. |
| 67450 Div. 6.
P., Miss Bell Swan. | 67484 Div. 11.
P., Viola Henkelman. | 67518 Div. 4.
P., Kenneth Peck. | 67556 Div. 26.
P., Olga Windt. | 67596 Eagle School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Henry Jones. |
| 67451 Div. 7.
P., Katherine Rogers. | 67485 Div. 12.
P., Joseph Blavatt. | 67519 Madison School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Landie McDowell. | 67557 Cleveland, Ohio.
Moulton School Band.
P., Geraldine Bieber. | 67597 Div. 2.
P., Sigmund Brusky. |
| 67452 Div. 8.
P., Miss Grace Orpin. | 67486 Div. 13.
P., Harold Hammersmen. | 67520 Div. 2.
P., Don McKee. | 67558 Prescott School Band.
P., Sam Thompson. | 67598 Div. 3.
P., Mary Romana. |
| 67453 Mashpee, Mass.
Mashpee School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., H. H. Benedict. | 67487 Div. 14.
P., Harold Schaff. | 67521 Div. 3.
P., Bennie Rollert. | 67559 Mt. Pleasant Sch. Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Charlie Leecht. | 67599 Div. 4.
P., Deara Humse. |
| 67454 Div. 2.
P., Katherine Broderick | 67488 Indianapolis, Ind.
No. 30 School Band.
P., Chas. McDonnell. | 67522 Div. 4.
P., Marion Moss. | 67560 Div. 2.
P., James Sargent. | 67600 Div. 5.
P., Assunta Clementis. |
| 67455 Bourne, Mass.
Bourne High School
Bands.
P., Mr. H. S. Whitman. | 67489 School No. 21 Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Helen Cantlon. | 67523 Div. 5.
P., Edgar Malmfeldt. | 67561 Div. 3.
P., Clarence Emmke. | 67601 Div. 6.
P., Willie Pranis. |
| 67456 Grammar School Bands.
P., Miss Agnes Emerson. | 67490 Div. 2.
P., Frieda Warrenburg. | 67524 Attucks School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Laura Wilson. | 67562 Div. 4.
P., Raymond Miller. | 67602 Div. 7.
P., Mike Kopick. |
| 67457 Intermediate Band.
P., Miss Lena Kerney. | 67491 Div. 3.
P., Alberta Smith. | 67525 Div. 2.
P., Gertrude Wheeler. | 67563 Hazel Dell School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Debert Walkey. | 67603 Div. 8.
P., George Taylor. |
| 67458 Primary Band.
P., Miss Alice Sears. | 67492 Parker School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Rueta Schultz. | 67526 Div. 3.
P., Mattie Johnson. | 67564 Div. 2.
P., Mary Goury. | 67604 Div. 9.
P., Santina Oddo. |
| 67459 Buzzards Bay, Mass.
Buzzards Bay Band.
P., Miss Maud Ames. | | 67527 Div. 4.
P., Sam Winston. | 67565 Div. 3.
P., Frances Botkin. | 67605 Parkwood School
Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Frank Covell. |
| | | 67528 Div. 5.
P., Cappie Walton. | 67566 Div. 4.
P., Edith Goury. | 67606 Div. 2.
P., Richard Beymer. |
| | | 67529 Div. 6.
P., Oscar Ritchie. | 67567 Div. 5.
P., Iris Clark. | 67607 Div. 3.
P., Harry Harsch. |
| | | 67530 Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whittier School Band.
P., Willard Kehl. | 67568 Milford School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Leo Hacha. | 67608 Div. 4.
P., Carl Tessler. |
| | | | 67569 Div. 2.
P., Frieda Reimer. | 67609 Div. 5.
P., Eddie Buell. |
| | | | 67570 Div. 3.
P., Paul Jung. | |

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| 67610 Div. 6.
P., John B. Gillies. | 67654 Div. 8.
P., Todd Mauldin. | 67698 Div. 13.
P., Paul Giesel. | 67741 Div. 2.
P., Fred Attenkich. | 67785 Woodland Hills School.
Div. 1.
P., Annie Lerch. |
| 67611 Div. 7.
P., Mary Johnson. | 67655 Div. 9.
P., Shannon Kuhn. | 67699 Lawn School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Harold Crawford. | 67742 Div. 3.
P., Gilbert Shafer. | 67786 Div. 2.
P., Arthur James. |
| 67612 Div. 8.
P., Homer Granger. | 67656 Div. 10.
P., Wade Schwartzberg. | 67700 Div. 2.
P., Leonard Berringer. | 67743 Div. 4.
P., Lois Olmstead. | 67787 Div. 3.
P., Thos. Young, Jr. |
| 67613 Div. 9.
P., J. L. Sheppard. | 67657 Div. 11.
P., Marjorie Foote. | 67701 Div. 3.
P., Edgar Anthony. | 67744 Div. 5.
P., Constance Singleton. | 67788 Div. 4.
P., Vincent Spratz. |
| 67614 Div. 10.
P., Alfred Birnbaum. | 67658 Div. 12.
P., John Smith. | 67702 Div. 4.
P., Clara Millward. | 67745 Div. 6.
P., Orville Buelow. | 67789 Div. 5.
P., Myrna Dick. |
| 67615 Dunham School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Vera Froelk. | 67659 Div. 13.
P., Mildred Adams. | 67703 Div. 5.
P., Leona Hilgen. | 67746 Div. 7.
P., Henry Gehlke. | 67790 Div. 6.
P., Alfred Southwell. |
| 67616 Div. 2.
P., Esther Bradley. | 67660 Mound School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Elden Trepas. | 67704 Div. 6.
P., John Anderson. | 67747 Div. 8.
P., Ralph Mullen. | 67791 Div. 7.
P., Nicolas Helmink. |
| 67617 Div. 3.
P., Florence P. Ford. | 67661 Div. 2.
P., Lily Maly. | 67705 Div. 7.
P., Clara Wensko. | 67748 Div. 9.
P., Francis Brauch. | 67792 Div. 8.
P., Alice Winsper. |
| 67618 Div. 4.
P., Walter Muller. | 67662 Div. 3.
P., Libbie Srutek. | 67706 Div. 8.
P., Kirsch Conart. | 67749 Div. 10.
P., Walter Lucas. | 67793 Div. 9.
P., Nellie Price. |
| 67619 Div. 5.
P., Arthur Bittner. | 67663 Div. 4.
P., Amil Wolfe. | 67707 Div. 9.
P., Ned Hessenmuel. | 67750 Div. 11.
P., Harvey Hrause. | 67794 Div. 10.
P., Edith Ross. |
| 67620 Div. 6.
P., Helen Miller. | 67664 Div. 5.
P., Leo Gizewski. | 67708 Div. 10.
P., Louis Moore. | 67751 Div. 12.
P., Agnes Evenson. | 67795 Div. 11.
P., James Barr. |
| 67621 Div. 7.
P., Henry Roodhuyzen. | 67665 Div. 6.
P., Regina Androsky. | 67709 Div. 11.
P., Carl Miller. | 67752 Div. 13.
P., Charles Fleming. | 67796 Div. 12.
P., Millie Mack. |
| 67622 Div. 8.
P., Earl Weaver. | 67666 Div. 7.
P., Joe Doleys. | 67710 Div. 12.
P., Farrell Gallagher. | 67753 Div. 14.
P., Agnes Horagan. | 67797 Div. 13.
P., Wallace Ross. |
| 67623 Div. 9.
P., George Garrett. | 67667 Div. 8.
P., Chas. Markowitz. | 67711 Div. 13.
P., Elvador Greenfield. | 67754 Div. 15.
P., Gertrude Hearney. | 67798 Div. 14.
P., Irene Wallace. |
| 67624 Div. 10.
P., Sam. Greene. | 67668 Div. 9.
P., Mary Inski. | 67712 Gilbert School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Alex Benninger. | 67755 Tremont School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Edith Basendoski. | 67799 Div. 15.
P., Henry Ackermann. |
| 67625 Barkwill School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Rose Holeywell. | 67669 Div. 10.
P., Helen Javachinski. | 67713 Div. 2.
P., Paul Graver. | 67756 Div. 2.
P., Peter Osifchin. | 67800 Dike School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Vincent Trankle. |
| 67626 Div. 2.
P., Louise Halvin. | 67670 Div. 11.
P., Peter Gizechowich. | 67714 Div. 3.
P., Viola Davis. | 67757 Div. 3.
P., Lawrence Downey. | 67801 Div. 2.
P., Charles Downing. |
| 67627 Div. 3.
P., Slaire Maca. | 67671 Div. 12.
P., Mammie Slezak. | 67715 Div. 4.
P., Robert Wieder. | 67758 Div. 4.
P., Charles Knapp. | 67802 Div. 3.
P., Arthur Marks. |
| 67628 Div. 4.
P., Emil Janoch. | 67672 Div. 13.
P., Eddie Rans. | 67716 Div. 5.
P., John Kliment. | 67759 Div. 5.
P., Louis Lang. | 67803 Div. 4.
P., Gertrude Newman. |
| 67629 Div. 5.
P., Anton Gross. | 67673 Landon School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Joseph Todd. | 67717 Div. 6.
P., George Schad. | 67760 Div. 6.
P., Lillie Repschlager. | 67804 Div. 5.
P., William May. |
| 67630 Div. 6.
P., Mildred Pierie. | 67674 Div. 2.
P., Margaret Ranney. | 67718 Div. 7.
P., Raymond Jones. | 67761 Div. 7.
P., Pauline Malucky. | 67805 Div. 6.
P., Howard Frankel. |
| 67631 Div. 7.
P., Edna Hansen. | 67675 Div. 3.
P., Mamie Kelly. | 67719 Div. 8.
P., Adolph Tappert. | 67762 Div. 8.
P., Harold Waltz. | 67806 Div. 7.
P., Bruce Bacher. |
| 67632 Div. 8.
P., Mary Chaloupek. | 67676 Div. 4.
P., Caroline Brewer. | 67720 Div. 9.
P., Annie Tichy. | 67763 Div. 9.
P., Glenford Shibley. | 67807 Div. 8.
P., Norman Jeavous. |
| 67633 Div. 9.
P., Horace Farnham. | 67677 Div. 5.
P., Cleora Boysen. | 67721 Div. 10.
P., Hugo Piper. | 67764 Div. 10.
P., Gertrude Huey. | 67808 Div. 9.
P., Arthur Webb. |
| 67634 Div. 10.
P., Stanley Matjka. | 67678 Div. 6.
P., George Black. | 67722 Div. 11.
P., Carl Dearing. | 67765 Div. 11.
P., Harold Brown. | 67809 Div. 10.
P., George Fetzer. |
| 67635 Div. 11.
P., Emil Zeleznik. | 67679 Div. 7.
P., Martha Wieber. | 67723 Div. 12.
P., Willie Strauss. | 67766 Div. 12.
P., Alexander Maharidge. | 67810 Div. 11.
P., Howard Parker. |
| 67636 Fowler School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Anna Shewell. | 67680 Div. 8.
P., Allan Kline. | 67724 Div. 13.
P., Louis Rosette. | 67767 Div. 13.
P., E. B. Smith. | 67811 Div. 12.
P., Alfred Scy. |
| 67637 Div. 2.
P., Lucile Duorah. | 67681 Div. 9.
P., Mildred Chard. | 67725 Div. 14.
P., Lottie Ganke. | 67768 Div. 14.
P., John Sturges. | 67812 Div. 13.
P., Annette Hall. |
| 67638 Div. 3.
P., Grace Scrogie. | 67682 Div. 10.
P., Chester Bodenhoff. | 67726 South Case Sch. Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Frances Lennie. | 67769 Div. 15.
P., Lizzie Meyer. | 67813 Div. 14.
P., Pearl Pulford. |
| 67639 Div. 4.
P., Carl Schultz. | 67683 Div. 11.
P., Alvina Wieber. | 67727 Div. 2.
P., Mary Wetzel. | 67770 Willson School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Lois Ayer. | 67814 Div. 15.
P., Donald Smith. |
| 67640 Div. 5.
P., Mildred Aurada. | 67684 Div. 12.
P., Lorena Collins. | 67728 Div. 3.
P., Solly Reicher. | 67771 Div. 2.
P., Marguerite Shannon. | 67815 Miles Park Sch. Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Wilbur Hopkins. |
| 67641 Div. 6.
P., Bennie Machan. | 67685 Div. 13.
P., Raymond Berger. | 67729 Div. 4.
P., A. Lowenstein. | 67772 Div. 3.
P., Elmer King. | 67816 Div. 2.
P., Harold Lytee. |
| 67642 Div. 7.
P., Herman Skarlinsky. | 67686 Marion School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Mex Weinman. | 67730 Div. 5.
P., Howard White. | 67773 Div. 4.
P., Annie Etzensperger. | 67817 Div. 3.
P., Ruth Judson. |
| 67643 Div. 8.
P., Naomi Bayliss. | 67687 Div. 2.
P., Katherine Quint. | 67731 Div. 6.
P., Isidore Mintz. | 67774 Div. 5.
P., Leonard Harston. | 67818 Div. 4.
P., Robert Busher. |
| 67644 Div. 9.
P., Ruth Troyan. | 67688 Div. 3.
P., Irene Oblaender. | 67732 Div. 7.
P., Clarence Weidenthal. | 67775 Div. 6.
P., Augusta Rintu. | 67819 Div. 5.
P., Harry Fuhrmeyer. |
| 67645 Div. 10.
P., Mamie Mach. | 67689 Div. 4.
P., Fred Rohloff. | 67733 Div. 8.
P., Ruth McFarland. | 67776 Div. 7.
P., Helen Wentling. | 67820 Div. 6.
P., Irene Ruggles. |
| 67646 Div. 11.
P., Alfred S. Kos. | 67690 Div. 5.
P., Sidney Lipman. | 67734 Div. 9.
P., Milton Thurman. | 67777 Div. 8.
P., Clarence Johnson. | 67821 Div. 7.
P., David Barr. |
| 67647 North Doan Sch. Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Robert McNamara. | 67691 Div. 6.
P., Joseph Fink. | 67735 Div. 10.
P., Clyde Bernhardt. | 67778 Div. 9.
P., Geo. McSweeney. | 67822 Div. 8.
P., Ralph Restow. |
| 67648 Div. 2.
P., Heatley Livingstone. | 67692 Div. 7.
P., Bennie Nestler. | 67736 Div. 11.
P., M. Howard Wertheimer. | 67779 Div. 10.
P., Theron Bliss. | 67823 Div. 9.
P., Wilda Hamlin. |
| 67649 Div. 3.
P., Edna Leibchen. | 67693 Div. 8.
P., Morris Gluckman. | 67737 Div. 12.
P., Godfred Garson. | 67780 Div. 11.
P., Perry Frey. | 67824 Div. 10.
P., Frank Hilditch. |
| 67650 Div. 4.
P., Selma Faulkner. | 67694 Div. 9.
P., Jerome Clark. | 67738 Div. 13.
P., Sidney A. Thorman. | 67781 Div. 12.
P., Wilbur Patton. | 67825 Div. 11.
P., Alfred Ward. |
| 67651 Div. 5.
P., Margaret Warner. | 67695 Div. 10.
P., Minnie Baskind. | 67739 Div. 14.
P., Louis Margolian. | 67782 Div. 13.
P., Clayton Stanley. | 67826 Div. 12.
P., Clarence Davis. |
| 67652 Div. 6.
P., Helen Fielitz. | 67696 Div. 11.
P., Irwin Glueck. | 67740 Scranton School Bands.
Div. 1.
P., Florence Foster. | 67783 Div. 14.
P., Charles Doyle. | 67827 Div. 13.
P., Grace Branch. |
| 67653 Div. 7.
P., Robert White. | 67697 Div. 12.
P., Harry Tucker. | | 67784 Div. 15.
P., Willie Bunting. | 67828 Div. 14.
P., Ollie Lewis. |

67829 Div. 15. P., Wilbur Jolly.	67873 Div. 11. P., Arthur Knox.	67917 Div. 3. P., George Woltman.	67960 Div. 6. P., John Donlan.	68003 Div. 7. P., Herbert Wilke.
67830 Div. 16. P., Hazel Nachtrieb.	67874 Div. 12. P., Wallace Badger.	67918 Div. 4. P., Walter Mott.	67961 Div. 7. P., Irene Hunat.	68004 Div. 8. P., Irene Brennan.
67831 Case-Woodland School Bands. Div. 1. P., Elizabeth Allen.	67875 Div. 13. P., Wilbert Loebsack.	67919 Div. 5. P., Adolph Volk.	67962 Div. 8. P., Raymond Roberts.	68005 Div. 9. P., E. V. Pratt.
67832 Div. 2. P., F. Nathan.	67876 Div. 14. P., Herbert E. Jackson.	67920 Div. 6. P., Stanley Whyler.	67963 Div. 9. P., Mary Schnaith.	68006 Div. 10. P., Harold Northfeld.
67833 Div. 3. P., Frank Blazek.	67877 Div. 15. P., Norman Weil.	67921 Div. 7. P., Andrew Filak.	67964 Div. 10. P., Harold Lendeke.	68007 Div. 11. P., Donald Nelson.
67834 Div. 4. P., Clarence Le Gros.	67878 Div. 16. P., Rhea Wells.	67922 Div. 8. P., Raymond Urgu- hart.	67965 Div. 11. P., Frank Mallan.	68008 Franklin School Bands Div. 1. P., Frank Hixon.
67835 Div. 5. P., Harry Cohen.	67879 Div. 17. P., Allen Badger.	67923 Div. 9. P., Milton Thesmacher.	67966 Div. 12. P., Miss Fanning.	68009 Div. 2. P., Bertha Lacher.
67836 Div. 6. P., Lillie Wiener.	67880 Broadway Sch. Bands. Div. 1. P., Anna Vaughan.	67924 Div. 10. P., Eddie Meister.	67967 Div. 13. P., Miss A. E. Farrell.	68010 Div. 3. P., Grace Schied.
67837 Div. 7. P., Ethel Johnson.	67881 Div. 2. P., Rebecca Hahn.	67925 Div. 11. P., Albert Rubins.	67968 Div. 14. P., Miss J. Kennedy.	68011 Div. 4. P., Charles Pratt.
67838 Div. 8. P., Frank Byrne.	67882 Div. 3. P., Olive McNamara.	67926 Div. 12. P., Willie Eckert.	67969 Minneapolis, Minn. Lowell School Bands. Div. 1. P., Janie Sheehan.	68012 Div. 5. P., Ray Zimmerman.
67839 Div. 9. P., Fred Buchwald.	67883 Div. 4. P., Grace Gilbride.	67927 Div. 13. P., Elwood Bett.	67970 Div. 2. P., Houghton Smith.	68013 Div. 6. P., Jack Hingley.
67840 Div. 10. P., Hugo Muchlhauser.	67884 Div. 5. P., Clayton Thiskell.	67928 Div. 14. P., Alex Warnock.	67971 Div. 3. P., Blythe Gradley.	68014 Div. 7. P., Edward Bowden.
67841 Div. 11. P., Mary Tupy.	67885 Div. 6. P., Rosie Schiller.	67929 Div. 15. P., Louis Stoffel.	67972 Div. 4. P., Howard King.	68015 Div. 8. P., Martin Jass.
67842 Div. 12. P., Anton Karnosh.	67886 Div. 7. P., Rosy Yetra.	67930 Div. 16. P., George Sonnen- decker.	67973 Div. 5. P., Russell Millward.	68016 Div. 9. P., Russell Scheid.
67843 Div. 13. P., Henry Zipser.	67887 Div. 8. P., Leslie Hepplewhite.	67931 Div. 17. P., William Burgwald.	67974 Everett School Bands. Div. 1. P., Irene Wilson.	68017 Div. 10. P., Dorothy Meder.
67844 Div. 14. P., John Vopalecky.	67888 Div. 9. P., Rollin Lockard.	67932 Div. 18. P., Howard O'Donnell.	67975 Div. 2. P., John Kava.	68018 Div. 11. P., Clarence Olson.
67845 Div. 15. P., Mary Schimkola.	67889 Div. 10. P., Arthur Halliwell.	67933 Div. 19. P., Homer Miner.	67976 Div. 3. P., Carl Anderson.	68019 Div. 12. P., Marguerite West.
67846 Div. 16. P., Louis Karnosh.	67890 Div. 11. P., Dorothy Gray.	67934 Orchard School Bands. Div. 1. P., Fred Irwin.	67977 Div. 4. P., Fern Tweed.	68020 Div. 13. P., Harry Markus.
67847 Buhrer School Bands. Div. 1. P., Melvin Moersch.	67891 Div. 12. P., Claude Anderton.	67935 Div. 2. P., Florence Durant.	67978 Div. 5. P., Horace Graber.	68021 Div. 14. P., Ralph Rippe.
67848 Div. 2. P., James Barch.	67892 Div. 13. P., Dolton Trick.	67936 Div. 3. P., Edna Marte.	67979 Humboldt Sch. Bands. Div. 1. P., Esther Bergstrand.	68022 Div. 15. P., Edith Solvig.
67849 Div. 3. P., Paul Siegel.	67893 Div. 14. P., Raymond Thomas.	67937 Div. 4. P., Florence Lunte.	67980 Div. 2. P., Alvin Gluck.	68023 Div. 16. P., Mabel Peterson.
67850 Div. 4. P., Helen Leverene.	67894 Div. 15. P., Willie Love.	67938 Div. 5. P., Roy Ossman.	67981 Div. 3. P., Richard Fischer.	68024 Div. 17. P., Rufus Havel.
67851 Div. 5. P., Eleanor Gaiser.	67895 Div. 16. P., Richard Jenkins.	67939 Div. 6. P., Hazel Weyand.	67982 Div. 4. P., Fred Meyer.	68025 Div. 18. P., Earl Keller.
67852 Div. 6. P., Henry Beck.	67896 Div. 17. P., Arthur Baldwin.	67940 Div. 7. P., Harold Hunter.	67983 Div. 5. P., Robert Fischer.	68026 Div. 19. P., Willard Kouth.
67853 Div. 7. P., Harriet Dustin.	67897 Case School Bands. Div. 1. P., George Klein.	67941 Div. 8. P., Joe Tomasch.	67984 Div. 6. P., Harry Smith.	68027 Div. 20. P., Sylvia Scott.
67854 Div. 8. P., Nora Zeeck.	67898 Div. 2. P., Lloyd Dunning.	67942 Div. 9. P., Frank Howorth.	67985 Div. 7. P., George Minezak.	68028 Div. 21. P., George Growell.
67855 Div. 9. P., Pearl Kitsteiner.	67899 Div. 3. P., Perry Gafney.	67943 Div. 10. P., Olive Fish.	67986 Div. 8. P., John Johnson.	68029 Cleveland, Ohio. North Doan School Band.
67856 Div. 10. P., Erwin Holmes.	67900 Div. 4. P., Willie Clyne.	67944 Div. 11. P., Eva Kruss.	67987 Lincoln School Bands. Div. 1. P., Raymond Close.	68030 Wade Park School Band.
67857 Div. 11. P., Marie Graham.	67901 Div. 5. P., Victor Dover.	67945 Div. 12. P., John Walker.	67988 Div. 2. P., Gordon Beas.	68031 Nelson Noyes. Warner School Bands. Div. 1. P., Edwin Sisk.
67858 Div. 12. P., Melvin Ruck.	67902 Div. 6. P., Helen Oster.	67946 Div. 13. P., Verna Diehl.	67989 Div. 3. P., Harold Clarke.	68032 Div. 2. P., Ruth Nutt.
67859 Div. 13. P., Harold Reitz.	67903 Div. 7. P., Claire Miller.	67947 Div. 14. P., Ralph Zipfel.	67990 Div. 4. P., Ernest Anderson.	68033 Fruitland School Bands. Div. 1. P., Sidney Seaton.
67860 Div. 14. P., Paul Regan.	67904 Div. 8. P., James Bryant.	67948 Div. 15. P., John Greebeck.	67991 Div. 5. P., Dorothy Powell.	68034 Div. 2. P., Robert Holmes.
67861 Div. 15. P., Albert Heinrichs.	67905 Div. 9. P., James Ellis.	67949 Div. 16. P., Benjamin Gommel.	67992 Div. 6. P., Marjorie Babcock.	68035 Div. 3. P., Ralph Faus.
67862 Div. 16. P., Victor Sister.	67906 Div. 10. P., Wade Le Page.	67950 Div. 17. P., Bert Hodges.	67993 Div. 7. P., Hortense Miller.	68036 Rice School Bands. Div. 1. P., Otto Petrashek.
67863 Wade Park Sch. Bands. Div. 1. P., Douglas Mackenzie.	67907 Div. 11. P., George Kirsch.	67951 Div. 18. P., Frieda Streuber.	67994 Div. 8. P., Albert Nelson.	68037 Div. 2. P., Frank Desort.
67864 Div. 2. P., Mildred Barger.	67908 Div. 12. P., Ruth Hug.	67952 Div. 19. P., Albert Brezina.	67995 Div. 9. P., Evangeline Skellet.	68038 Div. 3. P., Richard Buchwald.
67865 Div. 3. P., Earl Sherwood.	67909 Div. 13. P., Joseph Perry.	67953 Div. 20. P., Josephine Pecanka.	67996 Div. 10. P., Eugene Elliott.	68039 Div. 4. P., James Vesely.
67866 Div. 4. P., Edward Doller.	67910 Div. 14. P., Erwin Lipstreuer.	67954 Div. 21. P., E. C. Degnon.	67997 Van Cleve School Bands Div. 1. P., Hannah Saudahl.	68040 Stanard School Bands. Div. 1. P., Eddie Nealings.
67867 Div. 5. P., Marguerite Warren.	67911 Div. 15. P., Joe Motto.	67955 St. Paul, Minn. Sibley School Bands. Div. 1. P., Julia Gear.	67998 Div. 2. P., Vernie Matson.	68041 Div. 2. P., Mary Sheehan.
67868 Div. 6. P., Harold Wicks.	67912 Div. 16. P., Richard Fulclauer.	67956 Div. 2. P., Charles Atkins.	67999 Div. 3. P., Rose Bratland.	68042 Div. 3. P., Alex McArt.
67869 Div. 7. P., George Carlson.	67913 Div. 17. P., Norman Telzrow.	67957 Div. 3. P., Carrie Wemiman.	68000 Div. 4. P., Louis Mitchell.	68043 Div. 4. P., Johnny Weber.
67870 Div. 8. P., Randall Duncan.	67914 Div. 18. P., Thurlow Keim.	67958 Div. 4. P., Esther Webbett.	68001 Div. 5. P., Freda Hallsworth.	68044 Div. 5. P., William Johnson.
67871 Div. 9. P., Dorothy Leighton.	67915 Hicks School Bands. Div. 1. P., Willard Loesch.	67959 Div. 5. P., Evelyn McLean.	68002 Div. 6. P., Harry Winter.	
67872 Div. 10. P., Malcom Forward.	67916 Div. 2. P., Edward Heil.			

68045 Div. 6. P., Fred Phillips.	68088 Div. 5. P., Roy Foster	68132 Div. 8. P., Elizabeth Porter.	68176 Div. 5. P., Frieda Jacobson.	68220 Div. 17. P., Stanley Patno.
68046 Div. 7. P., Harry Baker.	68089 Div. 6. P., John Juegensen.	68133 Div. 9. P., Vivian Grass.	68177 Div. 6. P., Willie Gross.	68221 Sackett School Bands. Div. 1.
68047 Walton School Bands. Div. 1.	68090 Div. 7. P., Willie Priebe.	68134 Div. 10. P., Dan La Marche.	68178 Div. 7. P., Arthur Herskowitz.	68222 Div. 2. P., George Arend.
68048 Div. 2. P., Florence Brenner.	68091 Div. 8. P., Palmetta Decker.	68135 Div. 11. P., Winnifred Van Dorn.	68179 Div. 8. P., Jerome Greenbaum.	68223 Div. 3. P., Edna Henning
68049 Div. 3. P., Elrich Kick.	68092 Div. 9. P., Eric Soper.	68136 Div. 12. P., Edward Rose.	68180 Div. 9. P., Morty Stern.	68224 Div. 4. P., Russell Goerke.
68050 Div. 4. P., Albert Thompson.	68093 Div. 10. P., Eleanor Lane.	68137 Div. 13. P., Irene Gurley.	68181 Div. 10. P., Lowina Hawkins.	68225 Div. 5. P., Austin Miller.
68051 Div. 5. P., Eddie Bartel.	68094 Div. 11. P., Edna Kohl.	68138 Div. 14. P., Gerald Howland.	68182 Div. 11. P., Esther Bauer.	68226 Div. 6. P., Henry Ristau.
68052 Div. 6. P., Carl Linek.	68095 Div. 12. P., Olga Muegge.	68139 Div. 15. P., Herbert Scheppan.	68183 Div. 12. P., Joe Stashower.	68227 Div. 7. P., Lyman Thompson.
68053 Div. 7. P., Agnes Stepauck.	68096 Div. 13. P., Roy Fleming.	68140 Quincy School Bands. Div. 1.	68184 Div. 13. P., Ida Stern.	68228 Div. 8. P., Elmer Walter.
68054 Div. 8. P., Clarence Bouker.	68097 Lincoln School Bands. Div. 1.	68141 Div. 2. P., Alice Purma.	68185 Div. 14. P., Florence Benjamin	68229 Div. 9. P., Roy Gaylord.
68055 Div. 9. P., Charles Bartholomew.	68098 Div. 2. P., Rella Strecher.	68142 Div. 3. P., Joe Cech.	68186 Div. 15. P., Bertha Goldstein.	68230 Div. 10. P., Walter Wagner.
68056 Div. 10. P., Carl Giesser.	68099 Div. 3. P., Ruby Boneham.	68143 Div. 4. P., John Bullas.	68187 Div. 16. P., Miss Ada Neal.	68231 Div. 11. P., Frank Kopacka.
68057 Div. 11. P., Raleigh Tresise.	68100 Div. 4. P., Minnie Burnage.	68144 Div. 5. P., Alma Walter.	68188 Woodland Sch. Bands. Div. 1.	68232 Div. 12. P., Earl Haberbosch.
68058 Div. 12. P., Evelyn Decker.	68101 Div. 5. P., Sidney Weisman.	68145 Div. 6. P., Edwin Harkins.	68189 Div. 2. P., Earl King.	68233 Div. 13. P., Carl Fruechtenicht.
68059 Tremont School Bands. Div. 1.	68102 Div. 6. P., Alton Thomas.	68146 Div. 7. P., Dorothy Langin.	68190 Div. 3. P., Irma Gertner.	68234 Div. 14. P., Melba Graber.
68060 Div. 2. P., Wilber Gerber.	68103 Div. 7. P., Marguerite Jack.	68147 Div. 8. P., Mary Wondrick.	68191 Div. 4. P., Rose Rozko.	68235 Div. 15. P., Gertrude Seelbach.
68061 Div. 3. P., Marion Lutz.	68104 Div. 8. P., Ruth Flynn.	68148 Div. 9. P., Hazel Sintzenich.	68192 Div. 5. P., Elonora Blank.	68236 Div. 16. P., Mabel Grossman.
68062 Div. 4. P., Carl Becker.	68105 Div. 9. P., James Roeh.	68149 Div. 10. P., Arthur Giese.	68193 Div. 6. P., Steven Shepley.	68237 Div. 17. P., Edward Sauer.
68063 Div. 5. P., Wilma Rothenbecker.	68106 Div. 10. P., Arthur Meinzer.	68150 Div. 11. P., Otto Koresky.	68194 Div. 7. P., Charlie Pearson.	68238 St. Clair School Bands. Div. 1.
68064 Div. 6. P., John Lisicki.	68107 Div. 11. P., Grace Wells.	68151 Div. 12. P., Norman Ward.	68195 Div. 8. P., M. Rozko.	68239 Div. 2. P., Eva Huberty.
68065 Div. 7. P., Charlie Sovish.	68108 Div. 12. P., Marie Hooper.	68152 Div. 13. P., Charlie Knobloe.	68196 Div. 9. P., George Appel.	68240 Div. 3. P., Dorothy Andrews.
68066 Div. 8. P., Hazlett Durkee.	68109 Div. 13. P., Harry Hooper.	68153 Div. 14. P., Clifford Smart.	68197 Div. 10. P., Mildred Gutman.	68241 Div. 4. P., Agnes Doyle.
68067 Div. 9. P., Paul Newman.	68110 Div. 14. P., Walter Vickers.	68154 Div. 15. P., Rupert Allen.	68198 Div. 11. P., Lee Richardson.	68242 Div. 5. P., Harry Seetz.
68068 Div. 10. P., George Boeltcher.	68111 Union School Bands. Div. 1.	68155 Div. 16. P., Henrietta Longfield.	68199 Div. 12. P., Mannie Evers.	68243 Div. 6. P., Albert Petzke.
68069 Div. 11. P., Helen Nicolai.	68112 Div. 2. P., George Horn.	68156 Warren School Bands. Div. 1.	68200 Div. 13. P., Eunice Kramer.	68244 Div. 7. P., Norma Witt.
68070 Div. 12. P., Irving Resch.	68113 Div. 3. P., Viola Davies.	68157 Div. 2. P., Edwin Vicha.	68201 Div. 14. P., Ada Conley.	68245 Div. 8. P., Leo Soloman.
68071 Doan School Bands. Div. 1.	68114 Div. 4. P., Emil Masek.	68158 Div. 3. P., George Hezoucky.	68202 Div. 15. P., Edgar Lamb.	68246 Div. 9. P., Martin Hermann.
68072 Div. 2. P., Amelia Smith.	68115 Div. 5. P., Edward Holeccek.	68159 Div. 4. P., Katherine Wallace.	68203 Div. 16. P., Carl Heinmiller.	68247 Div. 10. P., Le Roy Louis.
68073 Div. 3. P., Harry Jonnor.	68116 Div. 6. P., Flora Morgan.	68160 Div. 5. P., Joseph Hochmuth.	68204 Waring School Bands. Div. 1.	68248 Div. 11. P., John Garling.
68074 Div. 4. P., Lillian Logan.	68117 Div. 7. P., Victoria Silhavy.	68161 Div. 6. P., Howard Efland.	68205 Div. 2. P., Kathryn Reed.	68249 Div. 12. P., Albert Aldrich.
68075 Div. 5. P., George Oran.	68118 Div. 8. P., Lloyd Trunk.	68162 Div. 7. P., Frank Smolik.	68206 Div. 3. P., Harold Meehan.	68250 Div. 13. P., Raymond Cooter.
68076 Div. 6. P., Frances Gage.	68119 Div. 9. P., John Silhavy.	68163 Div. 8. P., Eileen Comyns.	68207 Div. 4. P., Willie Doyle.	68251 Div. 14. P., Russell Lammers.
68077 Div. 7. P., John Whipple.	68120 Div. 10. P., Karl Shimon.	68164 Div. 9. P., Joe Koch.	68208 Div. 5. P., Albert Yeaker.	68252 Div. 15. P., Miriam —
68078 Div. 8. P., Earl Tindall.	68121 Div. 11. P., Irene Quail.	68165 Div. 10. P., Christine Wilde.	68209 Div. 6. P., Clarence Tilson.	68253 Div. 16. P., Clara Kieth.
68079 Div. 9. P., Harold Peak.	68122 Div. 12. P., Florence Reddy.	68166 Div. 11. P., Frank Kolar.	68210 Div. 7. P., William Jenkins.	68254 Div. 17. P., Mark Flood.
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THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

The readers of our "Autobiographical Sketches" know the kind invitations sent to us while we were in London to meet and dine with the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, which led to the formation of the Humane Education Committee of the Royal Society P. C. A., of which she became the president, and in the writing of her letter to the *London Times*, in which she said she had promised us to take active interest in that matter. There comes to our table to-day an account of how she kept her ninety-second birthday at her London house, from which we take the following:

"She received, as usual, an enormous number of telegrams and letters of congratulation and bouquets of flowers.

"It was of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts that the King once remarked: 'After my mother, she is the most remarkable woman in England.' She is still the most philanthropic woman in the world, and at ninety-two gives all her charities her personal attention.

"Her activity is the wonder of every one who knows her. She still takes long drives every day.

"She enjoys the friendship of half the celebrities in Europe. The late Duchess of Teck was one of her closest friends, and Prince Francis of Teck is the Baroness' godson."



BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

HOW CAN WE STOP WARS?

A profoundly interesting editorial on the above subject, which comes to our table, leads us to republish the following from our "Autobiographical Sketches":

I answer: I believe it is within the power of the Christian Church to stop almost every war. When the next threatens, let the clergy of all denominations meet in every city and town, and petition Congress to settle the dispute by arbitration.

Let every clergyman on the next Sunday preach a sermon on war, and then circulate in his parish a petition against it. Let great union prayer-meetings be held in all our cities and towns, to pray that the war may be averted; and let Christians of all nations be invited by telegrams to join in that prayer.

Let every Christian wife and mother, when war threatens, wear some emblem of mourning until the danger is past. If these things were done, I think few politicians would care to rise in Congress, or anywhere, to advocate war.

When the united voices of the Christian Church shall demand peace on earth, goodwill to men, great armies will be no longer needed, and Christmas chimes will ring out such melodies as the world has never heard.

In this country, I would like to have our Constitution so amended that war shall never be declared except by a majority vote of the whole nation; and on that question every wife and mother who has husband or son liable to military duty be permitted to vote.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

THE VESPER SPARROW.

Roscoe Brumbaugh, in *Lippincott's*.

My father did not guess its name,
Some common word was all he knew;
And yet its song was just the same
Sweet cadence of the falling dew.

How oft I've seen him linger, when,
His face turned toward the waiting gate,
He paused to hear in twilight then
The vesper calling to its mate.

A little trill in minor key,
A heart-break bursting into song;
The longing for the love to be,
The plaintive cry of hidden wrong.

My father loved the vesper bird,
His open heart thrilled through and through;
Some secret word his spirit heard—
Some message that no other knew.

WHAT AILED THE BELL?

It was the first of school after a vacation. The children were playing in the yards. The teachers sat at their desks waiting for the bell to strike to call the children to the different rooms. The hands of the different clocks pointed to a quarter before nine.

The bell was a sort of gong, fastened to the outside of the building, and the master of the school could ring it by touching a knob in the wall near his desk. It was now time to call the children into school. The master pulled the bell, and waited. Still the merry shouts could be heard in the school-yards. Very strange! The children were so engaged in play that they could not hear the bell, he thought. Then he pulled it more vigorously. Still the shouts and laughter continued.

The master raised his window, clapped his hands, and pointed to the bell. The children rushed into line like little soldiers, and waited for the second signal. The teacher pulled and pulled, but there was no sound. Then he sent a boy to tell each line to file in, and he sent another boy for a carpenter to find out if the bell-cord was broken.

What do you think the carpenter found? A little sparrow had built its nest inside the bell, and prevented the hammer striking against the bell. The teacher told the children what the trouble was, and asked if the nest should be taken out. There was a loud chorus of "No, sir."

Every day the four hundred children would gather in the yard, and look up at the nest. When the little birds were able to fly to the trees in the yard, and no longer needed a nest, one of the boys climbed on a ladder and cleared away the straw and hay, so that the sound of the bell might call the children from play.—*Our Young People*.

GREAT EFFORTS.

Great efforts are being made for the promotion of peace because of the suffering inflicted on *human beings* by war. It is the duty of all our Humane Societies and Bands of Mercy to join actively in this good work, because of the terrible sufferings inflicted on *animals* by war.

If the horses could vote, there would be no more wars between (so-called) Christian nations—nor between any others.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

We were pleased to receive on July 21, a letter notifying us that we had been voted the Order of Merit of the *American Legion of Honor* on account of continuous and excellent work for human betterment, and were pleased to find in the list of names sent us who have received similar votes, Thomas A. Edison, Helen Gould, Andrew Carnegie, John Wanamaker, George B. Cortelyou and various others. The statement sent us is that the French Legion of Honor now numbers over forty thousand names, but the American Legion will be much smaller and more select. To secure its recognition requires life work, continuous and sustained. To be rich, educated, or occupy a prominent position will not be enough to admit a man to the American Legion of Honor. He must be a positive moving force for good. We wonder whether, in some of our universities and colleges, there might not be profitably introduced something of this kind in addition to the D.D.'s, LL.D.'s and other alphabetical distinctions now awarded. It seems to us to be for the public good to encourage in every possible way great givers and workers, *while they are living*—men and women who are doing much to make our world happier and better. If no better title can be given, why not make them *Doctors of Humanity*?

GEO. T. ANGELL.

ANIMALS AND HUMAN SPEECH.

Animals have much more capacity to understand human speech than is generally supposed. The Hindoos invariably talk to their elephants, and it is amazing how much the latter comprehend. The Arabs govern their camels with a few cries, and my associates in the African desert were always amused whenever I addressed a remark to the big dromedary who was my property for two months; yet at the end of that time the beast evidently knew the meaning of a number of simple sentences. Some years ago, seeing the hippopotamus in Barnum's museum looking very stolid and dejected, I spoke to him in English, but he did not even open his eyes. Then I went to the opposite corner of the cage and said in Arabic, "I know you; you come here to me." He instantly turned his head toward me; I repeated the words, and thereupon he came to the corner where I was standing, pressed his huge, ungainly head against the bars of the cage, and looked in my face with a touch of delight while I stroked his muzzle. I have two or three times found a lion who recognized the same language, and the expression of his eyes for an instant seemed positively human.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

From *Our Four-Footed Friends*.

THE ORCHARD ORIOLE.

A very pretty little story comes from Hartford, and it is true. A nest of the orchard oriole (improperly called the "English robin") was discovered by the owner of the lot, whose child wanted the young birds, and the child was duly gratified. The nest was taken home, to the delight of the child and the grief of the parent birds, and the fledglings were placed in a cage outside the house. To the surprise of the person who had put them there, he found, one day, that the mother bird had discovered her lost children, and was feeding them through the wires of the cage. This proof of parental affection in a bird was continued till at length the person who had removed the nest from its place and put it in the cage was moved to restore it to its place on the tree, with the young birds in it. The unbounded delight of the old birds proved a full compensation for the sense of his—or, rather his child's—loss, by the restoration of the young birds to their mother.

National Humane Educator.

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'Tis better to speak kindly words,

'Tis better to do kindly deeds,

'Tis better to know

That the seed you may sow

Will blossom as flowers, not weeds.

'Tis better to do with a will

The duties that come, one by one;

'Tis better to say

At the close of the day:

"I have tried to leave nothing undone."

'Tis better to cultivate love,

Contented with blessings of worth;

'Tis better to fight

For the cause that is right

Than to covet the riches of earth.

'Tis better to smile, tho' the heart

Be burdened with sorrow and pain;

'Tis better to smile.

For 'tis always worth while

And we'll never pass this way again.

BENJAMIN KEECH.

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